

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 035

21 February 1985

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ROGERS' SPEECH IN LONDON ON ARMS PLANS HIT

LD201532 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Vasin:

General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, has called for continued deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe and unconditional support by NATO countries' for Washington's "star wars" programme. His speech at London's branch of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday highlighted the aspiration to instigate the race of nuclear missile armaments on earth and spread it into outer space.

In a spirit typical of Pentagon generals, Rogers demanded that the U.S. Western European allies strictly follow the time-table set at the NATO headquarters for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The supreme commander claimed that a buildup of the U.S. first-strike nuclear potential in Western Europe would give an impetus to talks on nuclear armaments.

This line of argument, so to say, is through and through false. Is it not clear that the course towards increasing the number of Pershings and Tomahawks is leading in fact to undermining the chances for success at the talks? Ultimately, it is total elimination of nuclear weapons that should become the result of efforts in restricting and reducing armaments.

Gen Rogers railed at the sentiments of pacificism and neutralism in Western Europe, complaining that they are working against the American plans. Indeed, the anti-war, anti-missile movement has gained momentum in face of the U.S. openly militaristic course in Western Europe. A report by the Congressional Research Group, published in the United States, points out that a majority of Western Europeans oppose the deployment by the United States of an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements. Analyzing the current mood in Western Europe, American Senator William Proxmire believes that if the United States boosts the deployment of "star wars" weapons, this may result in NATO's disintegration.

What does Gen Rogers suggest in order to calm down the Western Europeans? He claims that the establishment of this system may protect Western Europe from a missile attack. But few people believe the assertions by Washington politicians and Pentagon generals that the United States wants to open an anti-missile umbrella over Western Europe. The report by the Congressional Research Group says that most Western Europeans are convinced that the militarization of outer space will cause another, even more dangerous round in the arms race.

While the Pentagon hopes to make a nuclear strike with the help of the system and escape retaliation, the security of the Western European countries will become more vulnerable. By deploying Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe, Washington already doomed them to the status of American nuclear hostages. The development of space weapons, which Gen Rogers advocates, would seriously reduce strategic stability and international security.

U.S. SPACE ARMS STAND 'BLIND ALLEY POSITION'

LD201353 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Less than three weeks is left before the beginning of new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on space and nuclear armaments in Geneva.

Both sides had enough time to specify their positions on the issues to be discussed and to shape their approach to the implementation of the aims of the talks, formulated in the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8 this year.

Of course, it is too early to talk about concrete proposals to be advanced by the sides at Geneva. But even now, comparing public statements by Soviet and American representatives may give a certain notion about the principled positions with which the countries are going to the talks.

The Soviet side is convinced that there are no international issues that could not be settled at the negotiating table, that an honest and serious implementation of the earlier reached accords will be the earnest of their success. "We are prepared," Konstantin Chernenko stresses, "To cooperate honestly and constructively with all those who really wish that the further development of world affairs follow the path of strengthening peace and security, detente and confidence, rather than descend higher steps of nuclear confrontation."

The United States sticks to a different position. It follows, specifically, from an article by the head of the American delegation, Max Kampelman, in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, that they in Washington believe that stability in the world can best be assured not by talks, but through a buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential and the establishment of an anti-missiles shield above the United States. As to the talks, according to the head of the American delegation, reaching an accord with the Soviet Union will demand a more favourable climate than that which exists now. It seems that the head of the American delegation at Geneva is placing the problem on its head. It is success at the Soviet-American talks that would create favourable conditions for normalizing the international climate, for correct relations between states, based on consideration for the security interests of all sides. Success at Geneva would make it easier to reach other accords that would lead to a lesser threat of nuclear war.

As Andrey Gromyko stressed during the meeting with voters it is possible to ensure the security of each side only through mutually acceptable agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Addressing yesterday a group of American scientists, president Ronald Reagan said that the United States intends to go through with the so-called "strategic defence initiative." In other words, the American side, it seems, is not going to make any changes in its plans for positioning armaments in outer space. Washington, it appears, limits its task in Geneva to giving explanations on these plans.

The Soviet Union already warned the U.S. Administration that the implementation of its designs with regard to outer space would rule out the possibility of reducing, to say nothing of eliminating, nuclear weapons. It is now much easier to reach an agreement on preventing the militarization of outer space, than start its demilitarization later, by reducing weaponry systems already deployed in near-earth space. The American leadership knows too well that its present stand on the problem of space armaments is a blind-alley position.

Without belittling the objective difficulties in reaching accords related to the problems of ensuring mutual security, the Soviet Union stresses that everything will ultimately depend on the desire, good will and readiness of the sides to come to accord on the basis of sensible compromise.

U.S. ASSURANCES ON SDI 'TOTALLY FALSE'

LD201537 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The first testing in space of star wars antimissile technology could take place in 1987, 2 years earlier than planned. Quoting director of President Reagan's SDI program General James Abrahamson, the magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY said in its latest issue the tests will be carried by NASA's space shuttle.

When such long-term programs like the SDI are revised and accelerated so that the first tests are planned ahead of the original schedule, there can be only one conclusion: Work on star wars must have begun well before President Reagan went public with it in 1983. In addition, by the time star wars was announced, the United States must have had more than know-how. Therefore, the official assurances by the people in Washington that star wars is simply in the stage of research and development and nothing else are totally false.

At the end of January the Pentagon sent Discovery on the first fully military mission in the history of NASA's space shuttle program. According to press reports, Discovery's 5-man crew have put a new generation spy satellite to eavesdrop on the Soviet Union. No other details could be obtained because the mission was shrouded in secrecy. However experts were quick to notice that launching spy satellites, even if they are heavy, can be done by rockets and that therefore Discovery could have carried out other experiments. The February article in AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY seems to bear this out. Otherwise it is difficult to find any other reason for a revision of the space shuttle military program towards accelerating it.

At the same time the Pentagon is working on satellites that will have their own system of defense. They are rumored to be able not only to take evasive action and be equipped with some kind of protective shield, but may have some attack capability. There is no smoke without fire. There must be substance to such reports. Another point is that they appeared less than a month before the Soviet Union and the United States are to open new talks in Geneva on space weapons and nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. As the two sides agreed at the beginning of last month, the forthcoming Geneva talks will be closely interrelated. According to administration officials the United States will proceed with star wars independent of an agreement that might be reached. Article 5 of the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty begins with the following pledge: Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based. If the space shuttle program is to be accelerated, as AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported quoting Gen Abrahamson, and if the program's revision is due to some secret aspect of Discovery's mission in January and those that will follow, what are we left to think about Washington's commitments?

ZAMYATIN EXAMINES U.S. ARMS STAND, SDI

LD202356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2120 GMT 20 Feb 85

["Is Space To Be Peaceful?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) -- Under the title of "Is Space To Be Peaceful?", the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (MOSCOW NEWS) in its 24 February 1985 edition has published the following article by Leonid Zamyatin:

The New Antimissile Defense System Is a Weapon of Aggression

In March 1983 the U.S. President declared that it was the aim of his state policy to create an all-embracing system of antimissile defense with elements based in space.

According to the plans of the project's authors, it is planned to deploy in space a system of weapons (laser, beam, and others) whose task would be to destroy Soviet ballistic missiles from launching to the final part of their warhead's flight. Ground based antimissiles will supplement the space weapons. As a result, a multilayered complex is being created in the atmosphere, in space, and on the earth.

The White House came to believe that by this means they could close off the territory of the United States from Soviet missiles by destroying them in all sections of the flight trajectory while preserving the whole system of U.S. strategic weapons aimed against the USSR that would allegedly operate under this "shield". The creators of the "strategic defence initiative" try to present their idea for space militarization as "highly moral" and "humane".

What is the real meaning of the wide-scale space antimissile defense? According to preliminary calculations, it is proposed to use \$26 billion to develop this system in the coming 5-year period. Supporters for the creation of such a system assert that the United States thereby supposedly wants to "lay down" a path toward stable and secure peace [MIR]. But this is nothing other than public deception. When U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was asked what would happen if the Soviet Union was to be the first to create such a shield, he answered: "If the Russians were to be first to create such a system, then it would be very, very dangerous in the world...it would be very reminiscent of a world in which the Russians would have nuclear weapons while the United States would not have them."

This, it turns out, is what the "stabilizing role" of defense weaponry is like, about which they are talking day and night, hypocritically, in the U.S. Administration, at all levels. The wide-scale antimissile space defense, as it is called in the United States, is in fact an offensive system, a weapon of aggression which serves the attainment of the aim of military superiority over the Soviet Union from space.

The U.S. President's "State of the Union" message asserts that the deployment of space antimissile systems is aimed at "detering war, both in space and on earth." But here, as they say, everything is turned upside down. It is no accident at all that this program has been dubbed "star wars" in the United States. By deploying space systems, including nuclear ones, the United States wishes to acquire the capability of delivering a first nuclear strike with impunity. The present program complements the intention to strengthen the United States' offensive potential.

The fact should not be overlooked that the U.S. Administration is currently seeking in the U.S. Congress major new allocations to pursue the development of six new types of offensive strategic weapon -- the "MX" ICBM, the "Midgetman" mobile missile, the new sea-based "Trident II" missile, two new types of heavy bombers, and long-range missiles (it is planned to produce over 12,000 of them). Deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles is continuing in West Europe. Of course, these militarist preparations, unprecedented in peace-time, bear no relation to Washington's statements about its wish to "eliminate nuclear weapons" as its ultimate aim. The start that the United States has made in deploying space-based system of antimissile defense increases the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and gives rise to a new arms race spiral, taking it into space.

In light of all this, what cynicism there is in Reagan's references to the "humaneness" of the idea of "star wars," which he made a few days ago in a "private" interview to a representative of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of the banking circles, when he called for no resources to be spared to implement this project.

"Research Project"? A False Argument

There is a further argument that has been approved in Washington and that is widely used in U.S. propaganda to prove the allegedly "safe nature of a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements". It is set forth in the President's message on the state of the union. The U.S. defense secretary tried to prove the same thing at the international conference of the West German military research society Wehrkunde, in Munich at the beginning of February this year. U.S. figures say that "star wars" is nothing more than a "research project", and that it is too early to speak of it as a danger. This is not so. Every weapons system passes through a research stage. In its time the "Manhattan Project" -- the creation of nuclear weapons -- passed through the research stage, and its continuation was the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Research in the United States, as is asserted by certain American scientists competent in these affairs, has already reached the boundaries of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile defense. At the same time U.S. officials say the United States will go back on this treaty any time it is concluded that the results of research make it possible to start implementation of all of this program.

We have not mentioned here by chance the conference in Munich where, on this occasion figures from the main NATO countries gathered together. The FRG's federal chancellor, speaking in support of U.S. plans to militarize space, expressed what Americans themselves sometimes do not finish saying. In Helmut Kohl's opinion, there are serious disagreements on all problems in talks between the USSR and the United States, which do not give grounds for counting on positive results of least in the next 10 years. According to his words, from this there emerges the necessity to conduct "scientific and research work" on the program for the use of space for military aims in order to put pressure on the Soviet Union. You cannot say more clearly to what "scientific and research work" in space should lead.

The USSR Will Not Remain Indifferent

Thus, with the help of refined propaganda manipulations, official Washington and its supporters from the NATO bloc are trying to "sell" to the public the "safe plan" of space wars under the guise of the creation of "non-nuclear space weapons", which would allegedly eliminate the nuclear threat to Western Europe and to the United States itself.

This is illusion and deception. The U.S. President himself, replying to a question from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL on how realistic the theory of a "space shield which is impenetrable by nuclear weapons" is, was forced to admit that the creation of such a shield does not at all provide a 100-percent guarantee of antimissile defense for the territory of the United States and its allies.

The Reagan administration is strenuously trying to conceal and disguise the fact that preparations for "space wars" will turn out to be a sharp destabilization of the whole strategic situation for the whole world and a sharp increase in new weapons. The primitively soothing "little idea" of a "strategic shield" in space conceals the working out in the United States of new types of mass destruction weapons. U.S. strategic weapons are not being reduced by a single unit.

That is, it is a question not of a "shield", but of a "sword", the possession of which, according to U.S. strategists' plans, should increase their ability to inflict a first nuclear strike on the Soviet Union.

Surely the United States does not think the USSR will just sit and wait until the United States completes its "research" in the sphere of space-based antimissile defense? The USSR will not remain indifferent in the face of these dangerous plans and, as the leaders of our party and state have declared, will do everything necessary to prevent anyone from gaining superiority over it. The USSR will be obliged to strengthen its weaponry by way of measures in response to U.S. attempts to obtain the capability to make a nuclear strike with impunity. This stems from the warnings we have frequently made that the USSR will not allow the United States to gain superiority over it in the military sphere.

Will the Talks Bring Success?

The sensible world sees the danger of the U.S. plans and demands the prevention of space militarization. There is opposition to these White House plans in West Europe and in the United States itself. I shall cite the words of former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. A few days ago he stated in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "The idea of creating an absolute defense shield for the United States, which has now totally taken possession of Reagan's political world view," is "totally illusory and only diverts the country's vast material and spiritual resources in a direction fraught with evil military and political consequences for the United States".

Throughout the world the results of the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz, Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, evoked a broad, positive response. The world was absolutely yearning for news of a curb on the arms race. The Soviet Union approaches the solution of space and nuclear arms questions not simply from positions of ensuring its security. It is concerned for the interests of all mankind. The Geneva accord on the subject and aims of the Soviet-U.S. talks reflects this position of ours. And here the question arises: How will the Geneva talks go? The answer to this is both simple and complex. If in its practical actions the United States, both at the talks and outside them, follows the Soviet-U.S. according indicated in every particular the possibility for the successful progress of the talks and that the achievement of substantial results at them may be real. But the aim of the negotiations, as the sides recognize, lies in drafting effective accords which aim to prevent an arms race in space, and end the one on earth.

KORNILOV ON U.S. EXPLOITING 'SOVIET THREAT'

PM201621 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov "View of Events": "Washington's Big Lie"]

[Text] Just consider the sinister and slanderous nature of these pronouncements: "It can be stated that the USSR and its allies are constantly building up their military might. In this regard it would be at the very least imprudent to rule out the possibility of Soviet aggression." "The Warsaw Pact Armed Forces are three times more powerful than the NATO Armed Forces; in some spheres the ratio is even 5 to 1. If war broke out and Europe had to repulse a Soviet offensive on land and in the air, the allies would very soon be forced to use nuclear weapons."

There have been many other similar pronouncements. The first comes from an interview granted the other day by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington to French magazine POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE. The second is from a speech by General Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, at the Rome institute for the study of military problems.

The statements were made in different Western capitals, but both the English lord and the U.S. general have the same aim: They are trying to intimidate people and make them accept the arms race and to slander the USSR.

The "Soviet threat" myth occupies a top position in the league of ideological myths created by imperialism to obscure its real intentions and blunt the people's vigilance. An appeal for an all-round buildup of U.S. nuclear potential is the leitmotiv of the President's recent State of the Union address. And U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger even made a special trip to Western Europe the other day -- with the sole purpose of intimidating the NATO allies.

As we know, the ballyhoo over the "Soviet threat" becomes particularly loud whenever a new batch of military appropriations has to be pushed through Congress and new militarist programs have to be adopted. As it was in the past, so it is now. U.S. military expenditure in 1985-89 will, it is planned, totaling \$2 trillion -- that is, more than in the previous 15 years; in fiscal 1986 military expenditure will reach \$322 billion, a record sum for the country. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany had "The Kaiser's final argument" stamped on gun barrels. It is hard to say whether the Washington strategists will inscribe anything other than "Made in the USA" on their missiles and bombs, but it appears that they see these missiles and bombs as something of a decisive argument in their desire to redraw the map of the world. And for this purpose more and more billions of dollars are being pumped out of the taxpayers' pockets and handed over to the Pentagon and "arms kings" to repulse the mythical "Soviet threat."

Official Washington and, in its wake, U.S. bourgeois propaganda are particularly assiduous when it comes to concealing the nature of the very dangerous U.S. line toward the militarization of space -- a line which, if it is not properly stopped, will spark off an unbridled nuclear arms race in all areas. As is known, in accordance with the "star wars" program put forward by the U.S. President in March 1983, the militarization of space has been elevated to the status of the priority task of Washington's state policy before the end of the present century. It is also known that the implementation of this program is consuming very large sums out of U.S. state budgets. The creation of the "total" ABM system will cost the U.S. taxpayer \$1 trillion(!). These are the real facts. But how are they reflected in the distorting mirror of U.S. propaganda? The theses it plays over and over again are not exactly original: On the top of the bill is the old "Soviet threat" fabrication. Apparently the U.S. program for the militarization of space is "purely defensive," and apparently the United States needs the "space umbrella" as a "guarantee of survival." Although it is perfectly obvious that the creation of space weapons, above all a global ABM system, which is directly prohibited by the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty of unlimited duration, has an offensive or, to be more accurate, aggressive purpose: to try to disarm the other side and deprive it of the opportunity to retaliate in the event of aggression against it. In other words, it is the same old line toward achieving military superiority.

The fabrications about the "Soviet threat" are not only intended to justify the arms race. By exploiting this lie, imperialist circles are also trying to justify their efforts to hinder the rapid growth and strengthening of the national liberation movement and to drive a wedge into relations between the USSR and developing states. Washington is resorting to all types of malicious fables and propaganda tricks in an effort to give the impression that the revolutionary shifts and changes that are rocking the planet are "the work of the Communists!" "Moscow is involved in Central America!" the Western geopoliticians scream.

"The revolution in Afghanistan was carried out on instructions from Moscow!" they thunder on the banks of the Potomac. "Communist intrigues in the Near East!" the "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists" earnestly conclude. One is reminded here of Karl Marx' deadly sarcastic words of more than a century ago, in 1872: "When there was the big fire in Chicago, the telegraph told the world that it was the fiendish work of the International; the surprising thing is that they did not attribute the hurricane that devastated the West Indies to its demonic interference."

The new U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1986 envisages not only massive appropriations for militarist purposes -- vast sums are earmarked for increasing the scale and intensity of Washington's psychological warfare against socialism and the forces of peace and progress. Appropriations for the main mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propaganda -- the USIA -- will increase by 18 percent to reach \$974 million. And what is the main content of the propaganda product of the USIA, which has more than 200 branches in 125 countries and publishes a multitude of magazines, pamphlets, and books in vast numbers? THE WASHINGTON POST analyzed the USIA "export book lists" and found a collection of bellicose speeches by the U.S. defense secretary at the top of the list and the Pentagon's slanderous anti-Soviet efforts in second place.

"Myths grow like weeds; unlike facts they do not need to be tended," (K. Marsi), a leader of the U.S. committee for East-West concord, observed. It is not so, of course: The poisonous weeds of anti-Sovietism, including the "Soviet threat" fabrication, have grown so luxuriant in American soil precisely because certain U.S. circles have spared neither effort nor dollars to sow, grow, and increase this noxious "harvest." And what is the result?

The peace-loving and constructive Soviet initiatives are gaining ever increasing support in the world; one convincing confirmation of this is the results of the 39th UN General Assembly Session, at which representatives of 150 states examined the question "On the Utilization of Space Solely for Peaceful Purposes and for Mankind's Benefit," submitted by the Soviet Union as an important and urgent question, and voted for a resolution urging all states to "take immediate steps to prevent an arms race in space in the interests of maintaining international peace and security." The ranks of participants in the antiwar, antinuclear, and antimissile movement are strengthening and widening, particularly in the United States itself. Public opinion polls show that over 80 percent of Americans advocate Soviet-U.S. talks on disarmament problems, 83 percent reject the Pentagon's postulates about the possibility of a "limited nuclear war," and many Americans openly state that they do not believe the "Soviet threat."

The facts and the actual course of events are making more and more people aware of the watershed between the two main political courses -- the policy of peace and the line of preparation for war. "In the present, anxious days," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in reply to a letter from the leaders of the Argentine movement "Appeal of the 100 for Life," "the fact, confirmed by history, that the fate of peace depends to a massive extent on the peoples' will and concerted action is becoming increasingly obvious."

The peoples and governments are resolutely advocating the improvement of the international situation, an end to the arms race, peaceful space, and the removal of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.

NATO RECONNAISSANCE-STRIKE SYSTEMS DESCRIBED

PM180818 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Sergeyev article under the rubric "In Response to Readers' Requests": "Reconnaissance and Strike Systems"; footnote states that article is based on foreign press material; first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Of late, the term reconnaissance strike complexes has been cropping up in the foreign military press with increasing frequency. What does the term itself stand for? Please tell us about this new weapon.

Senior Lieutenant V. Velichko; Cadets A. Grigoryev and Ye. Anatolyev.

In 1982 the Pentagon strategists adopted the "AirLand Battle" concept. At the end of last year a routine NATO Council session discussed the "Follow-on Forces Attack" concept, known also as the "Rogers Plan", which envisages strikes against forces and installations in the Warsaw Pact countries. Briefly, the essence of these concepts boils down to the acquisition of conventional arms by the U.S. (and in the second instance NATO bloc) forces which would enable them from the outset of a war in Europe to launch massive "preemptive" strikes not only against forces but also against installations (command and control posts, arms depots, missile facilities, airfields, and so forth) located deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries' territory. The main emphasis here is placed on the utilization of aircraft, cruise missiles, and reconnaissance-strike systems. It is no accident that prominence is given to this latter. In the opinion of lovers of military adventures, "the success of planned operations will be determined" above all by these systems.

The foreign press notes that the beginning of the development of this kind of system for the U.S. and NATO Armies clearly marks a new avenue in the development of so-called precision weapons. The plan is this: to translate into reality the idea of "combining" in a single automated control system the means of destruction and everything else that ensures its application in combat.

The proposed means of destruction in reconnaissance-strike systems are to be cluster bombs and missiles equipped with self-grading warheads capable of selecting targets against a background of other installations and local features. Apart from this, the systems will include technical means of reconnaissance, communication, and navigation, control systems, and systems for the processing and reproduction of information and the elaboration of commands. Broadly speaking, they constitute an integrated automatic control system which, according to foreign experts, will make it possible in the longer term to completely eliminate the human factor (the operator) from the process of targeting weapons.

Judging by publications in the foreign press, two types of reconnaissance and strike systems are currently being developed in the United States: the PLSS [precision location-strike system] and "Assault Breaker." Work on the PLSS project started in 1977. It is planned to deploy two such systems in 1986. They are to be sited on bases in the central European theater of war (in NATO experts' terminology).

According to the journal ARMY, the PLSS is intended for attacks on ground targets emitting electronic radiation and above all, on enemy air defense radar stations. It comprises reconnaissance and relay aircraft, a ground-based control center, a network of navigation points, and means of destruction.

It is planned to use TR-1 aircraft for reconnaissance and for relaying radio signals. This aircraft has an operational ceiling of more than 20,000 meters, a cruising speed of around 700 km per hour, and a maximum endurance of 12 hours. It is believed that three TR-1's can ensure the system's combat operations. It is assumed that with this number of aircraft it will be possible to exploit to the maximum the potential of the differential range-finding method for determining target coordinates. According to the press, the flight paths of the patrol aircraft will be located above the territory of its own troops some 100-150 km from the front line.

The reconnaissance aircraft will transmit the information gathered to ground control centers tasked with identifying targets on the basis of standard data stored in computer memory, determining their coordinates, selecting the main ones, and ensuring the automatic targeting of the means of destruction, in this case F-4 and F-15 aircraft equipped with guided aerial cluster bombs).

Foreign specialists hope that PLSS will make it possible to guide any type of aircraft, air-to-surface, or surface-to-surface guided missile. For this it is necessary only to equip them with special radio targeting units. According to the journal AEROSPACE DAILY, U.S. military circles are examining the question of including among the weapons controlled by PLSS and F-16 aircraft and a medium-range air to surface cruise missile (still only at the development stage). It is believed that with the aid of PLSS it will be possible successfully to track and engage targets up to 550 km from the front line in a 500-600 km belt.

Reconnaissance-strike systems of the Assault Breaker type are mainly intended for combating second-echelon armored groupings up to 200 km from the forward edge of the battle area. It emerges from foreign press reports that this system's location and targeting aircraft is equipped with Pave Mover radar, which is harder to detect in operation. This makes it possible to scan the earth's surface and obtain a picture of the terrain, detect and select moving targets, and simultaneously track weapons and a multiple target.

The aircraft's patrol route is chosen within the depth of its troops at a distance of up to 40 km from the front line. The mobile control center is stationed at approximately the same distance. Its equipment makes it possible to control the operation of the radar station and to reproduce the radar information received on several tactical display screens.

The journal INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW reports that the T-22 operational-tactical missiles (created on the basis of the Lance missile) and the T-16 missiles (based on the Patriot) have been tested as weapons for the system. These missiles' cluster warhead is designed to engage a multiple target -- an "armored company." It is equipped with self-targeting submunitions -- miniature terminally guided submissiles. There can be 14-24 or 56-98 of them in one casing. There is another version of the submunitions -- the small-scale Skeet bombs, with infrared sensors.

Depending on the location of multiple targets on the terrain, the submunitions, at a command from the control center, can disperse over a circular or elliptical area. It is planned that tanks will be hit through their outer armor. According to foreign specialists' calculations, the system should be able to track up to six multiple targets (each containing 10-12 units of armored equipment, and deliver strikes against two of them simultaneously.

According to the journal MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, during work on the projects for reconnaissance-strike systems two large-scale programs -- Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems [JSTARS] and the Joint Tactical Missile System [JTACMS] -- will be carried out.

The former provides for creating a side-view radar with systems for processing and displaying intelligence information. According to the FORECAST ASSOCIATES reference book, in 1985 alone it is planned to spend about \$230 million on the implementation of the JSTARS program. Evaluation tests on models of this radar are scheduled for 1986.

The aim of the JTACMS program is to create designs and launch the series production of surface to surface and air to surface operational-tactical missiles designed for Assault Breaker. This program is also pretty "capacious" in financial terms.

It is proposed to house the radar station itself and the control center of the reconnaissance-strike system on board a wide-bodied C-18 aircraft (of the Boeing type), which will carry out reconnaissance and then guide strike aircraft and guided weapons onto the selected targets.

Other projects are also mentioned in the foreign press. In the U.S. ground forces, for example, the journal INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW reports, the possibility of using two versions of the system is being considered: in the interests of the division (to a depth of up to 60 km); and the Army corps (to a depth of up to 200 km). In these versions it is planned to install the reconnaissance radar station on a Mohawk OV-1D or TR-1 aircraft. It will resolve the tasks of detecting targets and formulating data for firing conventional artillery and multiple launch rocket systems [MLRS] with antitank cluster ammunition. It is planned to transmit all information on targets from on board the aircraft to the divisional or brigade command post.

Foreign military specialists also express an opinion on the possibility of using the B-52 strategic bomber to hit armored hardware. It is proposed to equip it with a reconnaissance radar station and arm it with 20 missiles developed under the JTACMS program. It is a question of housing all elements of the reconnaissance-strike system on board the aircraft.

In short, this weapon rates as an offensive weapon and is being created for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the socialist community states and ensuring that NATO Armed Forces have unilateral advantages when inflicting surprise strikes and conducting lengthy combat operations.

The NATO leaders' arguments that the danger of nuclear war in Europe will supposedly diminish with the application of the new concept are totally groundless and known to be false. As the press attests, the new models and systems of conventional types of weapons are close in terms of strike potential to low-yield nuclear ammunition. Moreover, with the adoption of the said concepts the Pentagon and NATO strategists have in no way renounced the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons. This is evidenced by the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in Europe.

STOCKHOLM FORUM ON ACCIDENTAL WAR REPORTED

PM201026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch under the rubric "Day's Events": "Averting Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] Stockholm -- "Nuclear war by mistake -- inevitable or preventable?" This was the theme of an international conference of representatives of the peace movements of a number of West European states, the USSR, and the United States, held in Stockholm on the initiative of Sweden's antiwar organizations.

In recent years, it was pointed out at the conference there has been a noticeable increase in concern among broad sections of the population in all countries in connection with the increasing threat of nuclear war. In his introductory speech Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme specially emphasized that concrete results which would halt the nuclear arms race are now more necessary than ever. During his speech he came out, in particular, in favor of reaching agreements on creating in central Europe a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons and a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, as important measures for reducing the possibility of a nuclear conflict arising.

The forum participants discussed measures to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over the world. The speakers pointed to the special danger posed by the further twisting of the arms race spiral and the U.S. attempts to shift it into space.

Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, pointed out that the arms race has already reached the point where urgent measures are necessary. Washington continues to insist on implementing the so-called "strategic defense" concept. In other words, people on the other side of the ocean are endeavoring to undermine the treaty limiting ABM systems and give the "green light" to weapons in space. The conference participants are fully conscious of the danger of this course.

An arms race in space, H. Scoville, president of the American Arms Control Association, emphasized, does not ensure security but, on the contrary, increases the threat of the first use of nuclear weapons and even implies the improvement of offensive types of arms. We are living through a critical time: If we do not prevent space militarization now, it will be impossible to do so later.

The conference participants advocated a ban on tests of new arms systems and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, considering these urgent tasks of the present day. Nuclear war must be prevented.

SOCIALIST STATES' PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN GDR

LD201012 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin February 20 TASS -- Chairmen of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia opened a consultative meeting here today. Its participants will exchange information on work done in 1984 and plans of the activity of the national parliamentary groups in 1985, will discuss issues of coordinating joint struggle for peace and international security, for disarmament and cooperation.

CEMA AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

LD182007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Alekseyev]

[Excerpt] A scientific coordination conference on agriculture of the CEMA-member countries has taken place in Hanoi. A significant increase in the yield of food and industrial crops and an increase in the volume of livestock products: These are of great concern today for thousands of workers and specialists in the agricultural sphere, and not only of concern for Vietnam. It has great assistance in this sphere from its CEMA partners.

The conference in Hanoi dealt mainly with the first results of joint work carried out by these countries in assisting fraternal Vietnam in the rapid development of its economic bases. Significant achievements in Vietnam's agriculture were noted with satisfaction at the conference, achievements in cooperation, increasing foodstuff production, and the organization of agricultural production.

It was also unanimously stated that there is a need to increase the coordination of CEMA countries' joint activities and the efficiency of their assistance in the fraternal republic in transforming its agriculture into a major socialist industry.

U.S., USSR EXPERTS EXCHANGE VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD201554 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna February 20 TASS -- A bilateral exchange of views was held in Vienna on February 19-20 at the level of the experts of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. Department of State on questions of the situation in the Middle East conflict. The Soviet side at the meeting was represented by Vladimir Polyakov, a member of the collegium, head of the Department of the Middle East Countries and of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the U.S. one by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

No Communique Issued

AU201501 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna, Feb 20 (AFP) -- High-level U.S. and Soviet delegates today completed a two-day exchange of views here on the Middle East, the first such talks since 1977.

No joint communique was issued, and neither side made a statement to the press.

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, had 10 hours of discussions yesterday and today with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Bureau at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Yesterday's session was at the Soviet Embassy in Vienna and today's at the U.S. Embassy.

The American side was at pains to state before the talks that there was no question of negotiations. The United States has consistently tried to keep the Soviet Union out of negotiations on the Middle East, and has in this connection firmly opposed the idea of an international peace conference on the region.

The idea was most recently raised as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint negotiating accord reached last week by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and approved today in Tunis by the Executive Committee of the PLO.

The U.S. State Department said before the Murphy-Polyakov talks that they would touch on the Iraq-Iran war and Afghanistan as well as the Arab-Israel conflict.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS NUCLEAR MONITORING CONCESSION

PM211015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Opens"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 Feb -- A routine session of the IAEA Board of Directors has opened here.

Its participants will examine a wide range of questions connected with the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and with further strengthening the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime.

The session will approve, in particular, an agreement between the USSR and the IAEA on IAEA monitoring of some Soviet nuclear installations -- certain nuclear power stations and research reactors. This act of goodwill on the Soviet Union's part is exceedingly important in terms of strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and increasing the authority of the system of IAEA guarantees.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV VIEWS COMMUNIST PEACE STRUGGLE

PM210929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Millions of People on the Peace March"]

[Text] No political movement in history has had such an ability to keep its finger on the pulse of world events as the communist movement. This is due to the very nature of our movement, which has its roots in the people's masses, and to the fact that it is armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, which makes it possible not only to accurately analyze the existing situation, but to foresee how it will develop in the future.

The supreme yardstick against which the activity of political parties is measured in our complex area is above all their position on the questions of war and peace. After all, not only the future of democracy and social progress, but the very existence of human civilization now depend directly on the resolution of this question. Being incapable of finding an answer to the challenge issued by history, the adventurers, in the shape of the "rabid" faction in the capitalist camp, gamble on nuclear war, counting on destroying socialism while leaving the citadel of imperialism "untouched." The absurdity of their plans is obvious, but this does nothing to make their designs less dangerous. To lift the terrible danger of nuclear catastrophe from mankind -- that is how the Communists now define their duty. They see the route to its implementation in the rallying of all today's progressive forces around the banner of peace.

V.I. Lenin once noted: One of the most profound, most important tenets of Marxism is that "increasing the depth of coverage of historical action means increasing the numerical strength of the historically active mass." The victory of Great October in our country and then the formation of the world socialist system marked a profound qualitative change in international relations. Socialism not only created a state whose policy is based on the most resolute defense of universal peace, but also led into the arena of history the vast masses of working people whom capitalism had kept "out of politics," regarding them as merely a tool in the implementation of its own designs.

Hundreds of millions of people gained the opportunity to actively influence the development of international relations in a direction that accords with the peoples' vital interests. A situation began to develop in which the struggle for peace waged by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries "from above," so to speak, is reinforced by the struggle "from below," from among the people's masses, including those in nonsocialist states. "Peace," V.I. Lenin noted, "cannot be concluded only from above. Peace must be sought from below."

Peace-loving forces are becoming increasingly actively involved in the resolution of the questions of war and peace. This can be seen particularly clearly at the present crucial stage of international relations. The opponents of war, while greeting the news of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons to be held in March with satisfaction, do not intend to remain bystanders observing the dialogue in Geneva. The supporters of peace realize that the talks' success will largely depend on the activeness of the people's masses.

The louder the public's voice rings out in favor of the nonmilitarization of space and of nuclear arms reduction, the more fruitful the results of the talks could be.

As was noted, in particular, at the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee plenum held recently, the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on the basis for the forthcoming talks is a victory for all peace-loving forces. The responsibility must not be shifted merely onto the statesmen participating in the talks. The activation of peace-loving forces will help ensure that the talks bring results this time, the plenum stated.

The mission of the communist movement as the standard-bearer of peace arises from the movement's very nature. It grew up in the struggle against World War II, strengthened and developed its positions during World War II in the battles against fascism, and later continued to strengthen in the struggle against nuclear diktat by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Communists and the masses who follow them have great potential to achieve their lofty goals. Millions of working people can see that the correctness of the communist outlook and its strategy and tactics has been confirmed by history itself. Communists now lead the socialist part of the world, where nearly one-third of the globe's population lives and two-fifths of world industrial output is produced. Communist parties are now active in 95 countries, and the number of Communists is in excess of 80 million.

The socialist countries and the communist movement place their prestige and influence in the balance on the side of the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and social progress. Socialism has turned its might into an effective means of curbing the warmongers. A knowledge of Marxism-Leninism enables Communists to determine where the true source of the war danger is to be found and which are the surest means of combating it.

However, this is not to minimize the significance of other forces in the struggle for peace that declare their disagreement with the militarist course of ruling circles in the United States and the other NATO countries. Communists have never believed they had a monopoly in this struggle. On the contrary, they are in favor of the closest cooperations with all who are really prepared to struggle against the threat of war.

As the desire of the working class and the masses of working people to rebuff imperialism dangerous activity grows, so the realistic tendencies in circles of the social democratic movement emerge more than before. Here too antimissile sentiments have been stepped up markedly. Socialist and Social Democratic parties in the FRG, Greece, Finland, Finland, and Sweden and the Laborites of Britain, New Zealand, and Australia now occupy a considerably more well defined position in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war. The voice of the trade unions, which have more than 350 million members, rings out more loudly in defense of peace.

Never before has there been such a mighty factor in the international arena for rebuffing imperialism as the present antiwar, antinuclear movement of the working peoples. Despite all the militarists' attempts to weaken and undermine the movement and to depict it as "subsiding," it is active and growing. In the broadest strata of the population there is a growing awareness that the global threat to the cause of peace demands a global rebuff.

Imperialist reaction knows that the leading force in that movement is the working class.

Nothing less than fear in the face of the might of the international proletariat is what has engendered the obscurantists' efforts to combine a "crusade" against socialism with an offensive against the working class, progressive political parties, trade unions, and other working class organizations. An example of this is the British bourgeoisie's actions with regard to the miners who are heroically defending their right to work. The international workers' movement, including Soviet people, grant whatever fraternal assistance is in their power to the British miners.

Marx himself warned: One of the sources of the persisting might of the bourgeoisie lies in the disunity and splitting of proletarian ranks. The forces of capitalism seek to play on national prejudices and kindle nationalism, hoping in this way to secure the opportunity to continue to shed the blood and squander the wealth of the peoples in predatory wars. So resistance to imperialist reaction's attempts to set the peoples against each other and actions that promote the rallying of all progressive, peace-loving forces are two aspects of the same struggle. The fraternal parties counterpose to the imperialist strategy of splitting the detachments of the communist, workers', and general democratic movement a strategy of consolidation of all anti-imperialist forces.

The appeal to the French people adopted by the 25th French Communist Party Congress that ended recently notes: "By rallying in united ranks with other peoples of the world, we can erect an insuperable barrier in the path of the sinister specter of nuclear apocalypse and the monstrous 'star wars' plans with which Reagan threatens peace, and achieve a reduction in the weapons arsenals all over the world.

Representatives of the communist and workers' parties of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and the Red Sea region, at their second conference that was held in Nicosia in January of this year, reaffirmed their firm intention, together with their countries' progressive and peace-loving forces, to step up the struggle to prevent the militarization of space, stop the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, and secure a return to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence.

The results of the talks held in Moscow in late 1984 between a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and a Japanese Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade K. Miyamoto met with a wide response in the world. These talks, which took place in a constructive spirit and an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, revealed the two parties' unanimity on the question of the urgent need to secure the adoption of radical measures aimed at preventing nuclear war and achieving the total prohibition and elimination on nuclear weapons.

The meeting held in Prague last December to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEM MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, in which representatives of more than 90 communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties took part, demonstrated their common approach to questions of stepping up the struggle of Communists and all antiwar forces against the arms race and revealed the further intensification of trends toward the strengthening of international ties and collaboration among communist and workers parties.

The high level of activeness of interparty contacts at various levels and on various scales indicates that in the communist movement there is a strengthening desire to meet more frequently, compare opinions and assessments, and agree on joint actions. The situation that has arisen in the world makes new, higher demands on the Communists' solidarity.

The whole history of the struggle of the working class and working people against capitalism and its militarist, oppressive policy proves irrefutably that internationalism has invariably been the proletariat's invincible weapon in that struggle.

The present situation in the world requires a stepping up of the rebuff of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, by means of which imperialist reaction seeks to strike a blow against the very core of the antiwar, anti-imperialist movement.

To strengthen the international unity of communist ranks in every way and tirelessly forge a front of all forces advocating peace and freedom -- that is what events require of Communists and their allies.

EUROPEAN SITUATION VIEWED 10 YEARS AFTER HELSINKI

LD151308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] During the Soviet-Greek talks held recently, most attention in discussing international matters was devoted to the situation on the European Continent. Under discussion was the fact that the situation in Europe could be improved and the continuation of the all-European process promoted. These problems are now attracting wide attention. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin's commentary is devoted to them:

This year, as everyone knows, is the 10th anniversary of the concluding of the Helsinki Act. At that time, 10 years ago, a summit-level conference was held in the Finnish capital on security and cooperation in Europe and the conclusions of this conference, as well as the charter of peaceful coexistence adopted by it, are certainly not a thing of the past. The fruits of the Helsinki process were the augmentation of business links between socialist and capitalist countries and intensive contacts in the sphere of culture and regular political consultations, which were and continue to be held at various levels between the states of East and West Europe. These consultations are, as a rule, of quite a concentrated nature. Thus one could say that although the 10 years that have elapsed since the conference on security and cooperation have been marked by abrupt ruptures in the development of international relations, they have generally demonstrated the stability of the Helsinki process and the vitality of detente as such.

What I have said does not at all mean that we are blind to the fact that the United States and some of its NATO partners have managed to seriously retard the process of detente and even to reverse it in a number of its trends. Now, as the 10th anniversary of the conference on security and cooperation approaches, there is quite lively discussion of the subject of what level would benefit proper celebration of this event.

But matters should not, of course, be reduced simply to the form these ceremonies should take, where they should be held, and at which level the participant countries in the Helsinki conference should be represented. In the end what is important is something quite different -- what position Western Europe and every individual West European country will adopt regarding the cardinal problems of our day. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that there has been universal acclaim for the achievement of a joint Soviet-U.S. accord on holding new talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons; this is natural. Both Western Europe and our socialist friends are, of course, not indifferent to the possible results of these talks, but the results themselves, I would like to point out, depend to a large extent on the active position of the West European states as well.

As far as the socialist countries are concerned, they have already defined their position and resolutely support the ideas regarding profound reductions in strategic and medium-range arms and the nonmilitarization of space, which our country supports. As far as the position of the Western states is concerned, however, there are many shades of opinion.

Quite a restrained position regarding American plans for militarizing space has been adopted by the present Italian ruling circles. French politicians are also opposing these plans quite definitely. There are similar reservations within the British position. However, how far these ultimately clear-minded judgments expressed in Western Europe will be implemented within contacts between West Europeans and Americans is still hard to say.

In practice, Western Europe could adopt definite positions regarding the material side of detente, if only in a field such as business cooperation. It must be said that in France, West Germany, Britain, and other countries, everybody actively supports increasing business cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Unfortunately, however, the voice of the Europeans is still not definite enough on the subject of eliminating the artificial barriers on the way toward peaceful and mutually-advantageous cooperation between the socialist and capitalist parts of Europe. An active, independent voice on behalf of the European states would, of course, be quite valuable insofar as fundamental problems are concerned. These are precisely those problems that are connected with curbing the arms race and starting on real arms reduction. However, this must be a voice that is truly both active and independent. To remove the threat of war, lessen tension, and achieve a real breakthrough in the development of international relations is surely a matter of universal interest at present, both in West European states and in countries belonging to the socialist part of Europe. If there are real actions truly expressing the real concern of the West European states over the quite dangerous course being pursued by Washington, this will surely create a favorable political climate to ensure that the new Soviet-U.S. talks are conducted seriously and lead to the real achievement of mutually acceptable solutions.

SOVIET NOTE ON APARTHEID DELIVERED TO UN

LD192049 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 19 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reporting:

The Soviet Union condemns the inhuman policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist Pretoria regime and maintains no relations with the Republic [of] South Africa, says a note addressed by the permanent mission of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations to the U.N. secretary general in reply to his request to the U.N. member-countries to report measures taken by them to combat apartheid.

The U.S.S.R. condemns the political maneuvering of the racist South African regime around the "new constitution", the document says. The Soviet Union also condemns the course of the U.S.A. and other NATO countries toward scaling up military and political support for the racist regime, the policy of "constructive engagement" between the U.S.A. and Pretoria authorities, and U.S. efforts to take the South African regime from isolation.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. 'PUBLIC FIGURES'

LD201646 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today in the Kremlin U.S. public figures Robert McNamara, Robert Schmidt, Noel Gayler staying in the Soviet Union in the composition of a delegation of the American Committee on East-West Accord.

During the conversation, Andrey Gromyko made a principled assessment of the state of relations between the USSR and the USA. The main reason for tension in these relations are Washington's continued attempts to disrupt the existing strategic balance, to achieve military advantage. In this connection it was stressed that the USSR resolutely rejects such a course and will not allow it to damage its security.

On its part the Soviet Union, as the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko pointed out more than once, is prepared to develop stable good relations with the United States which would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of other peoples. It is important that the policy, practical actions of both states be oriented at safeguarding and consolidating peace.

Following its peaceful course, the USSR declares for stopping the arms race, for achieving agreements on nuclear arms limitation and reduction, for averting the threat of nuclear war.

In the present conditions, Andrey Gromyko noted, the solution of this task is objectively impossible unless the militarization of space is prevented. The agreement on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva opens an opportunity to achieve substantial practical results with the aim of the prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth, that is for real advance to the complete elimination of nuclear arms. It is precisely from such positions that the Soviet Union approaches the coming talks. For their success it is necessary that the United States, too, should fully adhere to the agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks so that the principle of equality and equal security be strictly observed.

The U.S. representatives declared in favour of the normalization of relations between the USSR and the USA. They expressed the hope that the talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms will lead to arrangements promoting the consolidation of stability and international security.

Holds Talks With Visitors

LD210044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 20 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko recieved at the Kremlin today the U.S. public figures MacNamara, Schmidt, and Gayler, who are in the Soviet Union as part of a delegation from the American Committee on East-West Accord. [video shows Gromyko shaking hands with McNamara]

During the conversation Comrade Gromyko gave a fundamental assessment of the state of relations between the USSR and the United States. The main reason for the tension is the continuing attempts being made by Washington to destroy the existing strategic balance, and to achieve military superiority for itself. In connection with this, it was emphasized that the USSR decisively rejects such a political course and will not allow a weakening of its security.

[Video shows medium closeup of Gromyko and shots of delegations seated on opposite sides of table; Gromyko sits in middle of four unidentified men]

For its part, the Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly pointed out by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, is ready to develop stable good relations with the United States, which would be in the interest of the peoples of both countries and of other peoples also. It is important that the policy and practical activities of both states should be oriented toward preserving and consolidating peace. The accord on Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva opens up the possibility of reaching substantial, practical results aimed at preventing an arms race in space, and ending it on earth; that is, of really moving forward to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons in general. In order for them to be successful it is essential that the United States fully maintains the accord on the object and aims of the talks, and strictly adheres to the principle of equality and equal security.

The U.S. representatives spoke in favor of normalizing relations between the USSR and the United States. They expressed the hope that the talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons will lead to accords assisting in strengthening stability and international security.

MOSCOW TV ON REASONS FOR THATCHER U.S. VISIT

LD202111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Feb 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, accompanied by the foreign and defense secretaries, arrived today for an official visit to Washington. Today she is conducting talks with President Reagan and other U.S. leaders. Thatcher has already delivered a speech to members of both houses of Congress. On the eve of the U.S.-British summit meeting, attempts were made by both London and Washington to smooth out the differences of opinion that exist between the two partners. In an interview with the U.S. television company CBS, Thatcher described herself as President Reagan's most loyal supporter.

However, behind the facade of a special relationship between the U.S. and Britain is hidden quite a material divergence in the two countries' positions on matters of foreign policy as well as of the economy. It is reported that the British Prime Minister's visit is organized within a framework of consultations the United States is conducting with its chief allies in the process of preparing for the U.S.-Soviet space and nuclear arms talks in Geneva. In Washington, these consultations are considered a convenient excuse for exerting pressure on its partners to obtain their unconditional support for the Reagan administration's position on matters of space weapons. As Washington observers report, in particular the UPI agency, Thatcher has not shown enthusiasm for the U.S. plans to put weapons in space. The U.S. Administration's intention to transfer the arms race into space is strengthening the mood of concern among the U.S. partners in NATO. Washington is attempting by various means to get Thatcher's approval for the star wars program, including using promises to bring in British firms to work on contracts associated with it.

SDI Participation Viewed

LD210520 Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 21 TASS -- President Reagan has held talks in the White House with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain who is currently here on an official visit.

Judging by pronouncements of the administration's spokesmen, the sides have reached tentative agreement that Britain will join in the implementation of the research program within the framework of the so-called "strategic defense initiative". As is known, the "initiative" envisages the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements. A high ranking official of the Department of State has directly stated that Britain and other West European countries will be allowed to engage in competition to get contracts for participation in research work for a speeded-up militarisation of outer space.

Thus, by promising lucrative contracts, the Reagan administration is trying to draw its West European allies into the realization of its dangerous plans. According to estimates made by informed observers, the reaching of such agreements has been resultant of a powerful pressure on the part of the United States.

As for questions of trade-and-economic and financial relations between the USA and Britain, Washington has made it clear that it is not inclined to reckon with the interests of partners in Western Europe and will continue to pursue the overtly egoistic policy of high bank lending rates, the policy which leads to the outflow of capital from West European countries to across the ocean to the detriment of their economies.

SHULTZ' 'MILITARIST PREACHING' TO CONGRESS NOTED

LD201556 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: The Reagan administration views military and economic aid to other states as a tool for projecting U.S. selfish strategic interests in this or that part of the world. This has been confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his statements in Congress which is discussing the administration's request for appropriating 14.8 billion dollars in "foreign aid" in fiscal 1986.

Shultz told the law-makers that those programs would represent capital investments in strengthening U.S. national security. He did not conceal that most of the proposed spending was intended to shore up the repressive regimes suiting the United States and reward those countries which make military facilities in their territory available to the Pentagon and obediently sail in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy. Disinterested military aid to Tel Aviv, Shultz stressed, would enable Israel to retain its qualitative military superiority in the region.

He said increased dollar hand-outs to the repressive regimes in Central America and Asian countries were needed to counter what he called a "communist threat". The state secretary urged congressional approval for programs for military aid to Honduras from whose territory the United States wages an undeclared war against Nicaragua, as well as to Pakistan and Thailand from where the C.I.A. supplies Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits and surviving Pol Pot gangs with arms. Shultz also called for further boosting the military power of the member countries of the North Atlantic alliance. American funds, he said, should help them update their military potentials.

It is indicative that the state secretary's militarist preaching caused the anger of even some of the legislators. The very questions they asked Shultz showed their bitter dissatisfaction with U.S. aggressive policy in Central America and Washington's armed interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and other states.

CRUISE MISSILE TESTS OVER CANADA VIEWED

LD210633 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon tested another nuclear-capable cruise missile on Tuesday, again in Canada. Launched from a B-52 bomber over the Beaufort Sea, the missile covered some 1,500 miles and landed on Lake Primrose in Alberta Province. Our commentary has been prepared by Vladislav Kozyakov.

This testing is another reminder that the administration in Washington is energetically getting ready for nuclear war. The long-range cruise missile, mounted on the B-52 bomber, is not a weapon intended for defense. It is a weapon of aggression, and of the first nuclear strike. What is a significant, the cruise's first test launch over Canada came at a time when Washington said it expected to carry out tests under the so-called star wars program 2 years before the deadline. In this way the administration speeds up work in the framework of its nuclear strategy and at the same time it develops new generation armaments to deliver the first nuclear strike and space armaments, too. It does this in the hope of escaping retribution. All this is taking place at a time when nations around the world are full of hope that the coming Soviet-American talks in Geneva will, at long last, clear the way for arms control and allow to make progress in solving problems on which the future of mankind depends.

The USSR and the United States have already reached agreements according to which the negotiations they open in March will be geared to preventing an arms race in space and terminating the race on earth. This is the principal goal. Why, on the eve of the talks, are officials in Washington pressing for advanced armaments and arms supremacy? Why are they pursuing a policy of undermining chances to reach agreements? Anyone can see that American policymakers give priority to anything but searches for mutually acceptable agreements to prevent a nuclear holocaust and that they try to look upon other nations only in the context of using them in the American strategy of nuclear confrontation and preparing nuclear war.

Nine Pentagon representatives have pointed out that American cruises are tested in Canada because its terrain resembles that of Soviet Siberia. And what's more, officials in Washington have drawn up plans to deploy nuclear weapons in Canada, Spain, Portugal, the Philippines, and some other countries without even telling the governments in these countries anything at all.

American policymakers regard other nations as hostages of U.S. nuclear strategy and the objects of so-called limited nuclear war. Not surprisingly, U.S. policy is drawing mounting indignation. The government in New Zealand has prohibited American nuclear weapon-carrying ships to call at its ports. The Greek Government has demanded that American nuclear weapons be removed from Greek territory and the Australian Government has banned the use of bases on its territory when American MX strategic missiles are tested.

United States military preparations on Canada have sparked off demonstrations country-wide. On Tuesday, as soon as the news of cruise tests reached the public, anti-war campaigners took to the streets in Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and many other cities. And a group of activists from the environmental organization, Greenpeace, tried to release helium-filled balloons in the missile's flight path. At the same time, an antiwar demonstration was taking place near the front gate of the Grand Forks air base in North Dakota where a B-52 bomber had taken off to launch a cruise missile in Canada. A spokesman for the demonstrators said the focal point would be to show their solidarity with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in opposing this type of test over sovereign states.

Washington's policy of nuclear confrontation is madness and a challenge to all nations. More and more people are beginning to understand this, no matter where these people might live.

PM201452 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, Feb 85 (Signed to Press 11 Feb 85)
p 21

[Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Denisov article: "PRC: Plans for 1985"]

[Text] The annual all-Chinese planning conference to discuss the tasks in developing the country's national economy in 1985 -- the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- was held in Beijing at the end of last year.

The Chinese press notes that one of the main directions of economic work this year will be the continued implementation of economic reform. At the same time, the Chinese press warns of the danger of all kinds of "fallacious infections" -- arbitrary price increases, for instance -- appearing during the reform.

The overcoming of economic bottlenecks -- the lag in the power industry, extractive industry, and transportation -- will be continued. The 169 leading construction projects on which it is proposed to concentrate the main resources in 1985 include 60 power industry projects, 39 transportation projects, and 33 projects in raw materials sector. The completion of their construction, the PRC believes, will make it possible in the future to increase coal extraction capacity by 84 million metric tons, oil extraction capacity by 31 million metric tons per year, and electricity generating capacity by 24 million kw.

The scale of railroad construction will increase in 1985. Capital investment in this sector will increase 15 percent. Some 400 km of new main lines will be laid, 660 km will be electrified, and second tracks will be laid in sectors totaling 430 km in length.

The economy of the country's coastal regions will be developed at an accelerated pace. According to the plan, the growth of industrial production in Shanghai -- the PRC's major industrial center -- will be 8 percent in 1985.

In recent years China has been actively pursuing an "open door" policy in foreign economic relations -- creating preferential conditions for activity by foreign capital in the country's economy. The number of joint enterprises in which foreign capital is participating has reached almost 900.

This January the National People's Congress Standing Committee noted that in the 4 special economic zones and the 14 coastal cities "open" to foreign investment it is necessary to shift the emphasis of work to the modernization of existing enterprises and the construction of infrastructure projects. Beijing recently reported that the entire Chinese seaboard may be declared "open" to foreign investment.

OW191355 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Chinese female vocalist Hu Xiaoping, winner of the Budapest International Vocal Music Contest, arrived in Moscow to give performance at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture and according to a Soviet-Chinese cultural cooperation plan.

Her first performance was held at the National Conservatory of Music in Moscow on 19 February. Included in her program were arias from West European classical opera, romances by Russian composers Glinka and Rachmaninoff, and Chinese songs.

Hu Xiaoping will also perform in Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, and Minsk. The Chinese female vocalist's performance tour of various places in the Soviet Union will last until 4 March.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS USSR OFFICIALS

Talks With Baybakov

PM201235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Choe Chong-kun, DPRK foreign trade minister, 15 February. During a friendly conversation, they discussed the state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the DPRK.

Meeting With Talyzin

PM201033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Choe Chong-kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade, 19 February. In the course of the talk questions of the further development of the USSR-DPRK economic cooperation were discussed.

KOMSOMOL, DPRK YOUTH GROUP SIGN PROTOCOL

PM201112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Youth News"]

[Text] A Komsomol delegation headed by A. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was in Pyongyang 11-16 February. During the delegation's meetings with Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League Central Committee, and other league leaders, the desire was expressed to expand and deepen friendship and cooperation between the two countries' young people.

A program of cooperation between the Komsomol and the Korean Socialist Working Youth League for 1985-1987 and a protocol on cooperation in 1985 were signed. The program highly assesses the international festival movement and expresses the readiness to make every effort to ensure the successful preparation and holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

The envoys from the Leninist Komsomol participated in work to reconstruct the "Liberation" monument erected in honor of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Korea in August 1945 during the rout of Japanese militarism. The Komsomol delegation was received by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee.

DPRK CLAIMS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY U.S. AIRCRAFT

PM201606 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Border Violation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb -- KCNA reports that a U.S. SR-71 spy plane has made an incursion into DPRK airspace.

JAPAN SAID PLANNING TO PRODUCE LAND-SEA MISSILES

LD182222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Text] The Japanese military department has made a decision to produce its own land-sea missiles with a range of 150 km. According to press reports, these will primarily be deployed in the north of Hokkaido Island, that is, in immediate proximity to the Soviet border. One of the main tasks the Washington strategists are giving Tokyo is the blockade of the straits of the Sea of Japan. Within the framework of this provocative program, a missile capable of hitting a target at sea after being launched from a motorized unit has already been put into mass production.

The armaments of the Japanese naval forces, which have more warships than the U.S. 7th Fleet, have been hastily modernized in recent years and built up with the same aim. The Japanese air force possesses a great number of tactical aircraft than the Americans have at their bases in the Japanese islands, South Korea, and the Philippines. Since 1979, the Japanese military industry has been developing at accelerated rates in comparison with other sectors of the economy. Thus, the investment into it is rising annually by an average of 10 percent and threatens to grow even more.

DRA PUBLISHES WHITE PAPER ON PAKISTANI ACTS

PM201229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Okulov report: "'White Paper' About Black Deeds: Pakistan's Subversive Acts Against the Afghan People"]

[Text] Kabul, February -- The DRA Foreign Ministry has published a "white paper" containing numerous facts about the Pakistani military regime's anti-Afghan activity.

The hostile attitude of Pakistan's ruling circles toward the Afghan state has a long history, the paper notes. After the overthrow of the monarchy in Afghanistan in 1973 the Pakistani special services took part in organizing several plots to weaken the progressive forces. It was during those years, and not after the 1978 April Revolution, as some people suggest, that the notorious criminal Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, ringleader of today's "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," took refuge on Pakistani territory.

International imperialism headed by the United States turned Pakistan into a bridgehead for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Dozens of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations found refuge on Pakistani soil and are engaged in organizing subversive acts against the neighboring sovereign state.

The dushmans' main refuge is the administrative center of the northwestern border province of Peshawar. The city and its surroundings are where the counterrevolutionary groupings' headquarters are concentrated.

The Islamabad authorities exert ever-increasing pressure on the Afghan "refugees" in order to involve them by force in the counterrevolutionary movement. But only an insignificant proportion of the "refugees" consciously participate in the armed struggle against the DRA. These are the former landowners and representatives of other privileged strata. The fate of the main mass of Afghans who have found themselves outside their motherland is really tragic. Some were deceived by hostile propaganda, others went abroad to work even before the revolution.

The Afghan Government guarantees Afghans who are temporarily on the territory of Pakistan and other neighboring states freedom and immunity if they return home. But Islamabad deliberately creates obstacles for those who sincerely want to do this. In the "refugee" camps the Pakistani special services have created a network of informers who expose such people. They are separated from the others, and the most active are killed. There are not infrequent cases where Pakistani border guards arrest and even shoot groups of Afghans who have decided to return home.

The military regime constantly complains about the difficulties caused by the presence of "refugees" in Pakistan, and at the same time stubbornly refuses to hold direct talks with Kabul on this problem. This is only an apparent contradiction. In fact the Pakistani authorities are committed to maintaining the existing situation, since they have the opportunity to appropriate a large part of the resources allocated for maintaining the "refugees."

But Islamabad's main role in the undeclared war against Afghanistan involves participating in the military training of bandit formations and supplying the rebels with weapons, ammunition, and food.

The "white paper" includes a map of the dushmans' training centers in Pakistan. They cling to the Afghan border like hornet nests. There are more than 100 such centers. They form part of a multitiered system of training professional killers who master modern types of weapons and methods of subversive and terrorist operations.

Thus at the training center of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," 20 km southwest of Peshawar, there is a "military school" where rank-and-file bandit cadres are trained and a "military academy" where the most "able" dushmans are trained for the role of gang leaders. American and other Western instructors work at both the "school" and the "academy." It has recently become characteristic for dushman formations to undergo additional training actually in Pakistani Army subunits.

The "white paper" gives a list of dumps containing weapons and other equipment on Pakistani territory. The Ziaul Haq regime creates and safeguards channels for supplying the dushman gangs with modern types of weapons and combat hardware of foreign manufacture. The country's Armed Forces take part in the construction of airfields, roads, railroad sidings, and other installations for the Afghan counterrevolution's needs.

The Pakistani authorities have taken it upon themselves to deliver weapons and ammunition for the dushmans directly to the border, where caravans are formed for the journey into Afghanistan. For the gangs operating in northwestern regions of Afghanistan, weapons from Pakistan are delivered via Iran.

The Pakistani regime has begun resorting to direct military provocations with increasing frequency. Afghan settlements in border regions are shelled and Afghan aircraft attacked. The Pakistani Air Force systematically violates Afghanistan's airspace and Pakistani servicemen invade the country's territory.

The Ziaul Haq regime's anti-Afghan course, the "white paper" stresses, arises from Pakistan's dependent position within the coalition of forces opposed to the DRA. This also explains its reluctance to reach an all-encompassing political settlement of the Afghanistan situation in the course of the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

In accordance with the principles of international relations proclaimed by the United Nations, no state or group of states has the right to interfere directly or indirectly in another state's domestic or foreign affairs. No state should organize, kindle, finance, incite, or permit subversive, terrorist, or armed activity aimed at the forcible overthrow of another state's system, nor must it promote such activity.

Pakistan is violating these terms and thereby flouting the norms of international law.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER ON PAKISTAN TALKS DELAY

LD192213 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul February 19 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost answered the question of a correspondent of the BAKHTAR news agency about the reasons for the delay of the next round of the talks in Geneva between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan that are conducted through the mediation of a representative of the United Nations secretary general.

Shah Mohammad Dost said that the delay by Pakistan of the next round of the Geneva talks on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which was to be held in mid-February confirmed against the correctness of the opinion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the Pakistani military regime never showed a serious interest in the talks, never showed the necessary goodwill.

As is known, the United States, China and some other countries were and are exerting pressure on Islamabad so that it should delay the talks in every way, while providing its territory to be used as a place d'armes for the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost said. It should be taken into consideration that the Ziaul Haq regime is extremely interested in getting various kinds of aid from those states, above all military aid. If Pakistan so far took part in the talks, it did this mainly so as not to be blamed for their disruption. A relative progress achieved during the previous rounds of the talks in Geneva on some matters is above all a result of the flexible stand of the Afghan side, the minister pointed out.

Pakistan and its patrons will hardly be able to mislead world public opinion. It is well realized in the world which side is really striving for serious and constructive talks and which one is using them as a cover for its aggressive policy. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is convinced that the shortcut to achieving a political settlement is through direct talks with neighbours, above all, with Pakistan, Shah Mohammad Dost said. At the same time we supported and continue supporting the mission of the representative of the United Nations secretary general, he said. Therefore the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assesses any actions aimed at dragging out the talks or disrupting them as irresponsible and contradicting the cause of peace and security of the peoples of the region.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SENTENCED TO DEATH

LD131804 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul February 13 TASS -- A special revolutionary court has tried in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, the administrative center of Balkh Province, four criminals from a counter-revolutionary band. After being presented with incontrovertible evidence during the legal proceedings, the defendants confessed all their crimes. For their armed resistance to security forces and the murders and acts of sabotage and arson they had committed, three of them were sentenced to death, while the other one to 20 years in prison.

The 1,000-plus residents of Mazar-e Sharif and nearby villages, who were attending the trial, received the sentences passed by the special revolutionary court with satisfaction.

BIRYUKOV ON AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION TO MX PLANS

LD181506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Air Force is preparing to test the MX intercontinental ballistic missile. Electronic data units have already been placed in the area where the missiles will splash down -- the Tasman Sea, near Australia -- a telegram from an AP agency correspondent says. The missile launch is planned for March at testing grounds in California. This report, international affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov comments, came after the Australian prime minister, Robert Hawke, declared in Washington that Australia refuses to take part in these tests. The head of government was actively supported by the leftwing of the ruling Labor Party, as well as by the local antiwar movement. Although the Washington strategists allot Australia an exclusively auxiliary role, U.S. Air Force planes equipped with electronic technology are to be based at local military bases. The reaction of Australian officials and peace champions was uncommonly unanimous.

The entire MX history is closely interwoven with the growth of antiwar demonstrations in the United States. Even at the time when the decision was made in the White House to locate launching sites for these missiles in the states of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado, a coalition of local peace champions protested strongly against deployment of these weapons. When in June 1982 the first test was held at the test site on the U.S. military base of Vandenberg, California, and the MX missile left the launch pad, the Pentagon brass hats went into fits of ecstasy. For a whole week reinforced police units hunted antiwar movement activists: 37 people were arrested. Yet now, Australia has come out in opposition to the Tasman Sea becoming the target of the U.S. ballistic monsters -- and not just Australia. The population of the southern Indian Ocean more clearly understands the danger of the nuclear missile threat emanating from Washington. Despite U.S. pressure, the Labor government of New Zealand has refused entry to U.S. nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear missile and bombs. Ever more frequently voices in the region are resounding in favor of establishing a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

SOVIET-CAMBODIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP NAMES CHAIRMAN

PM201031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Board Session"]

[Text] A session of the Central Board of the Soviet-Cambodian Friendship Society was held, at which A.M. Paramonov, RSFSR minister of the textile industry, was elected the new chairman of the society's Central Board.

HUNGARY'S HORN MEETS WITH PONOMAREV IN MOSCOW

LD161133 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, visited the Soviet Union on February 13-15 on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and met Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and secretary of the Central Committee.

The head of the department held talks with Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy head of department of the CPSU CC, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies and member of the Central Committee, Anatoliy Chernyayev, alternate member of the CPSU CC and deputy head of CC's department, [as received] and Gennadiy Kiselev and Karen Brutents, deputy heads of CC departments. In the course of the talks the parties discussed current issues of international life, the communist movement, and interparty relations.

ALBANIAN DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1985 REPORTEDPM141523 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, Feb 85, (Signed to Press 4 Feb)
p 20

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Tikhomirov article: "Albania: The Plans for 1985"]

[Text] A session of the Albanian People's Assembly held in December 1984 discussed the Albanian Council of Ministers' report on the draft plan for socioeconomic development and the draft budget for 1985.

It is planned to channel the main efforts in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) into increasing economic efficiency.

The plan envisages a further growth in global social product, national income, and other indicators of national economic development. In particular, industrial production is planned to increase 6.2 percent in volume compared with 1984. Coal extraction is to increase by 6.4 percent. Great attention is being paid to oil and gas extraction. Work will continue on the construction of a hydroelectric power station which, it is proposed, will increase electricity production by 5.1 percent and provide greater opportunities for exporting electricity to neighboring countries.

The volume of gross agricultural production is planned to increase by almost 18 percent, and around 30 percent of all national capital investments will be channeled into this national economic sector. In stockraising, meat and milk production are planned to increase by 8-9 percent.

Some 17,500 apartments are to be built this year, of which 11,500 will be built using state resources and 6,000 on a cooperative basis. Real per capita incomes are planned to increase by 2.4 percent.

GROMYKO TO VISIT SPAIN 'END OF FEBRUARY'

LD201516 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko will pay an official visit to Spain late in February-early in March this year at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD201443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Jean Bernard Raimond, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic, presented his credentials today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Presenting his credentials, Raimond stated that the government of his country considers it necessary for France to develop good relations with the Soviet Union in various spheres. He spoke in favor of political dialogue between the two countries to facilitate increased cooperation in the cause of strengthening peace.

Greeting the ambassador, Comrade Kuznetsov noted the constant desire of the Soviet Union for a comprehensive development of relations and cooperation with France, answering the key interests of the peoples of the two countries: world peace and security. It was stressed that, in the current tense world situation, more active interaction between the USSR and France toward improving international relations and their return to the path of detente is necessary.

After presenting credentials and exchanging speeches, a conversation took place between Jean-Bernard Raimond and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov with participation of Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

MILITARY SPENDING SEEN DAMAGING FRENCH ECONOMY

PM201518 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, Feb 85 (Signed to Press 11 Feb 85) p 22

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Dyakin under the rubric "In the Capitalist World": "In the Fetters of Militarism"]

[Excerpts] The "contribution" of the capitalist world's military concerns to intensifying the arms race and whipping up distrust among countries and peoples has always been impressive. One need only recall the sinister role played by the German, British, French, and other monopoly groups in unleashing both world wars.

In the postwar period the dubious "honor" of leading the arms race has been seized by the United States. Under its leadership the influence of arms suppliers in all the NATO countries has increased even further. Over this period large military-industrial complexes in which the interests of private corporations, the military, and the most reactionary sections of right-wing circles are interwoven have been formed in the leading West European states.

This is graphically visible in the case of France, which, despite the economic difficulties it has been experiencing, continues to build up its military potential at an accelerated pace. The bourgeois press, brandishing the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat," tries to convince the French public that the growth of military might increases the country's international political and economic clout. In reality, the increase of military spending in the country serves first and foremost to enrich the major military-industrial monopolies and is a heavy burden on the working people.

Increasing Difficulties

The desire to make money out of the arms race at all costs and to arrange weapons exports increases the dependency of the country's economy on the state of the foreign market. As a result, imbalances emerge in production and the vulnerability of the country's economic development increases. The country is weakening under the burden of the prolonged crisis, which is affecting the numerous disadvantaged strata of the population particularly strongly. High rates of inflation persist in the country and unemployment continues to grow. The exchange rate of the French currency has fallen to an unprecedented low level, (from January 1984 through January 1985 it fell by 19 percent against the U.S. dollar) and the French national debt is nearing -- and in 1985 may exceed -- the 1 trillion mark.

The country's democratic public is noting that the buildup of France's war preparations is being accompanied by the increasing harnessing of the country to NATO. "France's slide into Atlanticism is increasingly marked," the 25th French Communist Party (PCF) Congress noted. At the same time, the already serious difficulties in the country's economy are considerably complicated by the self-interested foreign currency, finance, and trade policy of the U.S. ruling circles. A very peculiar situation has arisen: France is actively participating in the new round of the arms race unleashed by the United States, and for its part, Washington is increasingly striving to economically stifle its "allies." Is it not here that the Atlantic "solidarity" that is such a favorite topic today on the banks of the Seine and Potomac is most clearly manifested?

Democratic forces and the progressive French public resolutely oppose the activity of the military-industrial complex in the country. The French people want their country to come out more effectively in favor of peace and disarmament, PCF Secretary General G. Marchais stressed at the party's 25th congress. A reduction in the excessive military spending devoured by the military-industrial complex might serve both the policy of detente and the cause of economic stabilization in France.

OBSERVER VIEWS NORDIC COUNTRIES' NATO ROLE

PM201032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar "Observer's Notes": "The Sparks Struck by the NATO 'Flint'"]

[Text] NATO held a theoretical conference in the Danish capital, at which some 150 generals, admirals, officers, and representatives of state organizations from the aggressive bloc's member-countries discussed questions of "deepening cooperation" in preparing their armed forces for combat operations in northern Europe. The same old farfetched "Soviet military threat" served as the main argument in choosing the agenda.

This myth has become a kind of "flint" for the NATO leadership and pro-NATO circles in north European countries.

The NATO military resort to it whenever it becomes necessary to ignite new sparks of enmity and mistrust of the policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, involve the NATO countries in further militarist preparations, and whip up the arms race.

By intimidating the population of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland with the mythical "Soviet threat," the Atlanticists have not only drawn these countries into the aggressive bloc, but have also practically transformed their territory into a bridgehead for aggression.

Take Denmark, for example. An extensive NATO infrastructure has been created there, including command centers, communications stations, airfields, mooring installations, dumps and storage facilities for military materiel, and other NATO installations. All this is for the purpose of accepting and supporting the combat deployment of bloc "reinforcements" in Denmark. According to reports in the newspaper LAND OG FOLK, the reinforcements will primarily consist of 50,000 American and 15,000 British servicemen, who will arrive in the event of a "crisis."

Last May the Pentagon foisted a secret agreement on Denmark that Schlueter's bourgeois cabinet signed despite the majority opinion in the Folketing (parliament). The agreement provides for the transfer of additional air force squadrons, about 100 warplanes, to Denmark. Thus the total number of aircraft stationed in that country will double to about 200. If you also take into account the aircraft being sent there from other bloc countries and Denmark's own Air Force, it transpires that a NATO air force strike grouping of 500 aircraft is being created in the Baltic Straits zone.

The campaign to whip up fear of the "Soviet military threat" among the Danes is being incessantly conducted. It has been stepped up particularly noticeably since last year. This is no accident. The antiwar movement of peace-loving forces has gained considerable scope in Denmark. Under its influence, the parliamentary majority has adopted several resolutions whose content is, to put it mildly, not to the liking of either the United States or its closest NATO allies. One of them in particular obliged the government to refuse to finance the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the European Continent.

A great deal has been said to the Danes in this connection. "People like that are put in jail in our country," Pentagon deputy chief Perle declared unceremoniously. "Denmark will find itself defenseless in the face of an attack by the Soviet Union," U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, threatened. Finally, NATO Secretary General Carrington, during a very recent 2-day visit to Denmark, said that the country's continued membership of the alliance will be extremely problematical. These are the "terrors" with which the Atlanticists intimidate the population of that northern European country in their attempt to squeeze additional billions from it for preparations for aggressive war against the USSR.

Norway is even more closely tied to the militarist plans of the United States and NATO. This can be explained not only by the greater pressure exerted on that country by the bloc's leadership, but also by the unprincipled attitude of its ruling circles toward the national interests of their own people.

It is well known that Norway attached a condition to its membership of the bloc by proclaiming the principle that no foreign troops or bases must be deployed on its territory during peacetime. Now it is a matter of the presence of both foreign troops and bases in Norway. This fact finds expression in constant NATO exercises held there and the establishment of heavy arms dumps for NATO forces, primarily for U.S. Marine brigades.

Norway's involvement in the U.S. nuclear strategy poses a special danger. The "Loran-C" radio navigation stations scattered all over Norway's territory are called upon to play a great role. The Western press has repeatedly pointed out that the basic purpose of these stations is to guide both ballistic missiles from nuclear submarines and the cruise missiles, with which U.S. warships operating in north Atlantic waters are currently being equipped, to their targets. Eight airfields have been placed at the Pentagon's disposal and will be used by U.S. warplanes carrying nuclear weapons. Here we must also mention the U.S. wish -- positively received by the Norwegian Government -- to deploy aircraft carrier task forces equipped with nuclear weapon delivery vehicles close to Norway's shores.

Unconditionally tolerating the intensification of NATO's militarist preparations in the country, the Norwegian Government has gone so far that exercises in using nuclear weapons are regularly held on its territory. Furthermore, they involve the use of such weapons against even Norway itself. Even more paradoxical is the fact the Norwegian servicemen participate in them.

Norway is one of the few countries that implicitly obeys all the militarist instructions of the bloc's leadership. Its diligence in this respect has been repeatedly cited as an example to other NATO countries. For example, each year Norway increases its military appropriations by 3-4 percent. With its Defense Ministry budget of 14.3 billion kroner, it occupies a leading position in NATO in terms of per capita military expenditure.

It must be noted that the initiative to hold particular military measures quite often originates from Norwegian ruling circles. Of course, they refer to the "threat from the East." You don't have to look far for examples, as the saying goes. Thus Norwegian Defense Minister Sjaastad recently appealed directly to Reagan to build up the U.S. military presence in northern Europe, and primarily to increase the number of U.S. Navy warships present off the coast of the Province of Finnmark. The Soviet people lost 2,000 of their sons during the liberation of that province from the Hitlerite occupiers, but this did not stop the minister. His request was even "justified" by the need "to counter the Soviet Union's growing aggressive might."

The NATO "flint" is also being used against Iceland's population. It appears that this island country is also "threatened" by the Soviet Union. In any case, this is the screen behind which the United States is transforming Iceland into a bridgehead for delivering a first nuclear strike against targets in the USSR and other socialist countries. It is there, for example, that it is planned to deploy "ground-sea" nuclear cruise missiles. It would be their task to block the Greenland-Iceland-Norway anti-submarine border in order to "prevent the movement of Soviet ships from the Barents Sea and other Arctic seas should a war situation arise."

According to LAND OG FOLK, the U.S. President has authorized the Navy to begin stockpiling 48 nuclear depth charges close to the Keflavik base. Experts point out that these are B-57 bombs with a 20 kiloton yield intended for use against submarines. Furthermore, information regarding the U.S. intention to build a new underground center for controlling combat operations by the U.S. Armed Forces in Iceland has become known to the press.

Using their favorite weapon of lies and disinformation, the United States and NATO are trying to infiltrate other countries in northern Europe. The Atlanticists have repeatedly voiced their wishes to harness neutral Sweden to the bloc's aggressive course, nor do they make any secret of their intentions to undermine the traditional good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

The militarist preparations being carried out by NATO in the territory of northern Europe under cover of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" cause justified alarm and protest among the progressive public in the region.

"The buildup of war preparations in Denmark," the newspaper FREMAD wrote, "is turning us into a bombing target." The same claim is made by the authors of the book "Norway Is a Target for Bombing Strikes." They emphasize: "Norway's position as regards the use of its territory by NATO forces creates conditions for transforming the country into a hot spot for both blocs at an early stage in a conflict."

Yes, the NATO "flint" poses a serious danger for both northern Europe and the entire continent. The Atlanticists use it not only to ignite sparks of enmity and mistrust between peoples, but also to cover up their aggressive plans. These are plans that certainly lead to the exacerbation of the international situation and preparation for a new world war.

NORWEGIAN CP DEMANDS BAN ON U.S. NUCLEAR SHIPS

LD151757 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] The Norwegian Communist Party has demanded that the country's authorities prevent the arrival of U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons in Norwegian ports. The statement issued by the party leadership in Oslo says that the presence of the U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons in Norwegian territorial waters increases tension in northern Europe and is inconsistent with the most important principles of the country's policy.

SOVIET-IRISH 'POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS' END 19 FEB

LD200440 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Dublin February 19 TASS -- Two-day Soviet-Irish political consultations have come to a close here today. The Soviet delegation was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikita Ryzhov and the Irish delegation -- by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sean Donlan.

During the consultations the sides exchanged views on a wide range of international problems. They discussed the state and prospects of the development of bilateral Soviet-Irish relations in a number of spheres.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES NEW SWISS PRESIDENT

LD191911 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has addressed a telegram to Kurt Furgler, congratulating him on taking the office of president of the Swiss Confederation and conveying the wishes of peace and well-being to him, the Federal Council and the people of Switzerland.

In his reply telegram addressed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Kurt Furgler expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and in his turn conveyed wishes of success and prosperity to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-ITALIAN JOINT VENTURES REPORTED

LD202143 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Joint ventures of Soviet organizations and Italian firms on markets of third countries is one of important factors of bilateral economic cooperation.

Foreign trade organizations of the USSR which are building abroad industrial enterprises, transport facilities, power projects, agricultural and other facilities purchase from their Italian partners technological and auxiliary equipment, building machinery and materials to be used at these construction projects.

Thus under a number of contracts signed with Italian firms in 1984, finishing materials and varnishes will be supplied for gas pipelines in Algeria and Libya under the construction with Soviet technical assistance.

Such Italian firms as Nuovo Pignone, Technicon, Sitco, Fiat Allis, sell to their Soviet partners compressors, fittings and building materials for enterprises of non-ferrous metallurgy under the construction in third countries, equipment for oil and gas fields.

One of the examples of close cooperation of Soviet organizations and Italian firms was the construction of grain storages in Iran. The Soviet "Selkhozpromexport" many times bought from the Italian Ocrim milling equipment and spares for those grain storages.

A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations that talks between Soviet associations and a number of Italian firms about the further widening for cooperation are under way now.

OLIVETTI OFFICIAL ON INCREASED SUPPLY, PROJECTS

LD191919 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- For many years now Olivetti has been operating in the Soviet market. The value of its supplies to the U.S.S.R. in 1984 grew by 30 per cent as compared with the previous year, Roberto Spadoni, deputy head of the Moscow representative office of the company, told a TASS correspondent. In his appraisal, this comes as evidence of the desire of the Soviet side to scale up purchases of manufacturing equipment in Italy -- the process which should promote a more balanced bilateral trade.

At the present time, Roberto Spadoni went on to say, Olivetti and officials from Soviet foreign trade agencies are discussing a number of new major projects. The sides are negotiating a contract in keeping with which Olivetti is to deliver the entire line of equipment for the press center of the 1985 World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The company supplied such equipment for the press center of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

SAUDI CP HEAD WRITES ON 2D PARTY CONGRESS

PM161509 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 1 (Signed to Press 11 Dec 84)
pp 27-30

[Article by Mahdi Habib, general secretary of the Saudi Arabian Communist Party: "Ability To Overcome Difficulties"]

[Text] The second congress of our party held in late summer last year was later than scheduled by its statute (Footnote 1) (Under the Saudi Arabian Communist Party [SACP] statute, a party congress is convened every 5 years. The first congress was held in 1975 -- PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA editor's note). The reasons are connected with the difficulties of working deep underground and with the extremely complex situation in the domestic political arena, especially in the 1979-1983 period as a result of the broad campaign of repressions unleashed by the authorities against the Communists and other progressive forces. The convening of the congress was made possible only thanks to persistent preparatory work which was conducted for a long time by the leading party organs and by the grass-roots organizations which took part in drawing up the agenda and discussing and enriching the content of the documents submitted for the delegates' examination.

The holding of the party forum after the blows struck throughout the past few years by the repressive Saudi regime against the country's progressive patriotic movement under the conditions of the deteriorating economic situation and the decline in the living standard of the working class and working masses was convincing evidence of our party's ability to withstand difficulties and overcome them. To overcome them while displaying unity of will and action and a high degree of ideological-political and organizational cohesion. To this it owes the fact that it has always steadily followed and continues to follow the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The SACP has proved that its existence and activity, which are a continuation and at the same time a qualitatively new stage of the national and social struggle of our country's people and working class, are a necessity dictated by objective and subjective conditions and by the requirements of the present historical stage of social development. This is a concrete embodiment of the conviction that the working people can only rid themselves of oppression and exploitation by organizing and closing their ranks. The consolidation of the Communist Party -- the vanguard and expresser of the working class' interests -- serves to strengthen the progressive-patriotic movement as a whole and creates the prerequisites for fulfilling the national and international tasks imposed on it.

The Second SACP Congress took place against the background of a dangerous aggravation of the international situation and the activated offensive by imperialism, Zionism, and the reaction against the Arab national liberation movement with a view to delivering a crushing blow against all its detachments and compelling the Arab peoples to capitulate. This is a manifestation of the aggressive militarist strategy of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles based on the desire to achieve hegemony and to interfere in the peoples' internal affairs, attempts to become the shapers of their destiny and the masters of the resources which belong to them, and the desire to aggravate confrontation and to use any means to put an end to the atmosphere of detente and international relations.

Pursuing a policy of acts of provocation and aggressive adventures, U.S. imperialism is stoking tension in the Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsula region. Washington is stoking the flames of the destructive Iraq-Iran war and is exploiting it as a pretext to build up its own direct military presence in the region, which is in no way impeded by local reactionary rulers.

The overt interference by the United States and other NATO states in events in the Persian Gulf zone is an attempt to restore their impaired prestige and to compensate for their loss from the harsh defeat which was inflicted on them in Lebanon and the Near East as a whole by Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, and the PLO, which acted jointly with the support of fighters for freedom and progress in the Arab countries and throughout the world. Together with its interventionist actions Washington is preparing to deploy medium-range Pershing missiles in Saudi Arabia, frenziedly seeking to turn our country and the other Persian Gulf states into a base and bridgehead for plots against the patriotic forces and regimes (particularly in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan) and for the creation of an additional threat to the Soviet Union from the southern flank.

As a result a grave danger looms over the region and indeed over the whole world. Great responsibility for this rests with the reactionary regimes of Saudi Arabia and the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Footnote 2) (The council includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman -- PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA editor's note). They are unreservedly joining in the implementation of imperialism's aggressive designs and are hostile toward problems vitally important to our people and the other Arab peoples, notably the Palestinian problem. Of course, secondary contradictions sometimes arise between these regimes and U.S. imperialism, but they are amenable to a solution within the framework of a common strategy based on fierce hatred for the forces of freedom, progress, and socialism.

At the same time the present situation in the Arab world and the international arena is characterized by the growing revolutionary upsurge and activation of the rebuff from these forces, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union marches, against the destructive policy of world imperialism headed by the United States -- a policy that is causing the senseless arms race and which has confronted mankind with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The influence of the peace-loving circles is strengthening and the antiwar movement in its various forms is becoming a mighty current merging into the mainstream of the battle against imperialist oppression and for peace and socialism.

All our party's activity is developed in close interconnection with the struggle of the Arab peoples and their progressive forces to repel the attacks of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, to liberate the territories seized by Israel as a result of the 1967 aggression, and to restore the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own national state on the soil of their fatherland. In cooperation with the other communist and workers parties of the Arab countries, the SACP is persistently seeking to strengthen the staunchness of the anti-imperialist fighters in the region, with Syria, with its patriotic course and resolute rejection of separate capitulationist settlement plans, acting as their main bulwark at the present stage. We see the need to strengthen the alliance of Syria, the Palestinian fighters, and the Lebanese national patriotic forces and to help to restore and consolidate the unity of the PLO on a patriotic, anti-imperialist, and anti-Zionist platform rejecting any manifestations of capitulationism and we support all constructive initiatives in this direction.

Considering the defense of the Soviet Union and the great party of Lenin against any attacks to be one of its program tasks and the communists' statutory duty, the SACP acts as an unbending champion of Arab-Soviet friendship. We highly rate the diverse, purposeful initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community states aimed at defending and asserting the relaxation of international tension and strengthening the bastions of world peace and we support, in particular, the proposals regarding a just peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis and the transformation of the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean into zones of peace.

The importance of the Second SACP Congress is that it confirmed these fundamental aims and enshrined them as clearly formulated party policy.

The period under review was full of stormy events, of rapid, sharp, and very contradictory changes in various aspects of the life of Saudi society. A scientific, consistently class-based analysis of the new phenomena was given in the documents and materials of the second congress, primarily in the Central Committee's political and organizational reports and the new draft of the party program. The introduction of substantial changes and amendments to the SACP program was aimed at reflecting more precisely and correctly the situation which has objectively formed in the country, and at providing Communists with guidelines enabling them to raise and rally the masses more successfully to struggle for their rights and interests.

The congress noted that since the early seventies Saudi Arabia has begun to advance rapidly along the path of capitalist development accompanied by the intensification of social differences and the aggravation of class contradictions. Although the structure of Saudi society retains its transitional nature, manifested primarily in the incomplete establishment of a system of bourgeois social relations and in the resulting unfinished state of the process of social and class differentiation, the past decade has been marked by the fact that the features of antagonistic social classes and strata have emerged increasingly clearly and distinctly. The Saudi Arabian people are now faced with the tasks of completing the stage of national liberation connected with the full implementation of the aims of the national democratic revolution. Proceeding from this premise, the party program defines the main contradiction of the present stage as the antagonism between the class bloc of the exploiters -- the feudalists, landowners, and parasitic strata of the local bourgeoisie closely attached to world imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, on the one hand, and the workers, peasants, bedouin masses, revolutionary intelligentsia, petite bourgeoisie, and influential strata of the national bourgeoisie on the other (Footnote 3) (See program and statute of the SACP with the changes made at the Second SACP Congress pp 9-10 [in Arabic].)

The dominant position in the exploiting bloc belongs to the feudalists and semifeudalists in the shape of the Al-Sa'ud clan, which concentrates in its hands (primarily through the king) all legislative, executive, and legal power because, as is well known, Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy without a constitution or any elected representative organs whatsoever. The trend toward the broader (but still limited) recruitment of the bourgeois-bureaucratic and technocratic elements to manage the country, particularly in the economic sphere, is evidence merely of the consolidation of the ties linking the partners in the feudal-bourgeois alliance.

The ruling regime's reactionary, antipeople policy is intensifying Saudi Arabia's all-round dependence on world imperialism and above all on the United States and is preserving its backwardness. A monstrously deformed, one-sidedly developed economy has formed in the country, based exclusively on oil extraction, which supplies 70 percent of the national income and 90 percent of export revenue. The other sectors are in decline: There is virtually no heavy industry, light industry plays no part of any importance, while feudal and semifeudal relations continue to dominate in agriculture.

The massive sums of money resulting from the predatory exploitation of natural resources are by no means utilized in the interests of the peoples' masses, but to satisfy the cupidity of the imperialist monopolies and a handful of local feudalists and capitalists. Steering a course toward subordinating the country's economy to the needs of the world capitalist system, the ruling circles are encouraging the development of private enterprise (mainly in nonproductive sectors -- trade, the services sphere, and so forth) and are giving support to the parasitic strata of the local bourgeoisie.

The state sector's role is dwindling and shares in the enterprises of the state sector are being sold off inside the country and in the Persian Gulf states. Inasmuch as Saudi economy and domestic market absorb no more than 40 percent of the total national income, the remaining money is being transferred to foreign -- U.S. and European -- banks and is being invested in major economic projects in the capitalist powers (thus taking the edge off the crisis they are undergoing). The money is also being used to buy an incredible quantity of foreign arms, many times in excess of actual national defense requirements (Footnote 4) (The press provides the following figures: Since 1975 Saudi Arabia has spent around \$100 billion equipping its Army of a little more than 50,000 men. In fiscal 1982 its military budget reached the unprecedented sum of \$24.4 billion. This put it in fifth place in the world, overtaking such industrially developed states as France, Britain, and Japan. Military expenditure accounts for around 20 percent of the Saudi GNP. In 1981-1982 Saudi Arabia accounted for one-third of U.S. and two-fifths of French arms exports.) It has also concluded major deals with British, Italian, West German, Spanish, and Japanese suppliers [See K. Ja'far. "Fahd's Luxury War Machine." SOUTH, October 1984, p 16], and to finance subversive activity against national liberation movements and progressive patriotic regimes and aid reactionary governments, primarily in the Arab world.

As a consequence, the country's economy is in a state of stagnation and crisis, exacerbated by unfavorable fluctuations in the world capitalist market and the falling oil revenue, which has been aided to a considerable extent by the regime's antinational course coordinated with the international oil cartel. And, as usual, the search for a solution is being conducted at the expense of the people's masses and their vital needs and interests. In a country which possesses incalculable wealth and spends astronomical sums on weapons or on prestige projects, the majority of the rural and nomadic population still lacks such elementary items as decent housing, water and electricity, medical services and school education. Appropriations for these needs just continue to be cut. Against the background of a deteriorating economic situation, prices are constantly rising, the real incomes of workers and other strata of working people and the deprived masses are falling, and the number of failed small and medium-size businesses is increasing. The authorities are ceasing to finance, are freezing the implementation of some projects, and are resorting to massive layoffs.

All this is accompanied by an increase in terror and repression -- integral aspects of the monarchy's policy, especially since the ascent to the throne of Fahd, who represents the wing of the Al-Sa'ud clan, which has the closest ties with U.S. imperialist circles and is extremely intolerant of any democratic freedoms and the slightest sign of opposition.

The ruling clique is propped up by an inordinately large repressive bureaucratic apparatus which costs nearly one-half of the annual state budget to maintain. An atmosphere of tyranny and violence reigns in the country. Freedom of expression, religion, assembly and so forth is simply nonexistent and if they participate in any political or trade union activity people are given long prison terms without any investigation, trial, or right to defense and they are subjected to sophisticated physical and moral torture. Scarcely anywhere else in the world are such inhuman punishments as flogging, severing of hands and feet, stoning, and beheading still used.

The Saudi regime is speculating on the Muslim religion, using it as a means of keeping the people's masses in a state of oppression, masking the plundering of national resources, sowing hostility toward the ideas of freedom and progress, and kindling intercommunity strife.

Shi'ites, Zaydis and Isma'ilites (Footnote 5) (Muslim sects which are distinct from Saudi Arabia's ruling Wahabbi Sunnism), in particular, are targets of discrimination and oppression. They are prevented from holding their religious ceremonies, they are not allowed to work in many state establishments, and are generally treated as second-class citizens. Via the so-called "committees to encourage virtue and denounce sin" the authorities are unceremoniously interfering in Saudis' personal lives and are imposing certain standards of morality, life, and behavior on them by force.

The reactionary antinational policy of the monarchy and the absolutist, repressive methods of government are encountering growing discontent and resistance on the part of the masses. In the vanguard of the struggle one finds the young Saudi proletariat which is assuming the role of instigator and leader of people's actions, as it did in 1953, 1956, 1967, and 1979.

The events of November 1979 -- the uprising in the Eastern province and the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca -- were an indicator of increasing revolutionary ferment. It was the biggest and most powerful action in our country's history against the regime of absolute power and its patron -- U.S. imperialism. The masses roused themselves and employed various -- peaceful and armed -- forms of struggle, and demonstrated their determination not to accept the existing political and socioeconomic situation. The authorities responded with savage reprisals: Dozens of people were killed or injured, and hundreds ended up in jail.

There was a mass peace demonstration in al-Qatif in January 1980. The participants were voicing solidarity with the victims of the reprisals and demanding the release of detainees. Faced with a rising wave of popular anger, the Saudi rulers again resorted to terror. In the middle of 1982 an extensive campaign of persecution and harassment was unleashed against progressive patriotic forces, including Communists. People were seized and thrown into jail and subjected to inhuman treatment and torture. Our party saw the campaign as part of the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction directed against the peoples of Arab and Near East countries and against the Communists and all progressive forces in the region.

But the reprisals failed to undermine the morale of the working people and people's masses, who became even more closely united around the national patriotic movement, putting pressure on the authorities to secure the release of political prisoners. In that situation the SACP leadership displayed great vigilance, vigor, and persistence, arranging for the attack by reaction to be rebuffed and taking steps to limit and overcome its consequences. The worldwide campaign of solidarity with the Saudi patriots, our comrades, who were holding out courageously and steadfastly in prison cells, was of tremendous significance. And the ruling regime was forced to abdicate: In June 1983 the people languishing in jail gained their freedom. It was a big success for the country's progressive patriotic forces and we regard it as the start of a fundamental historical change in national life.

The SACP program stresses: "The upsurge of the struggle of the working class and working masses is leading to the deepening of the crisis of the autocratic monarchy -- which is chiefly responsible for all the trouble that has befallen our country -- and creates opportunities for its elimination, which is an urgent task dictated by the interests of the motherland and in line with the people's aspirations for freedom, democracy, and social progress" (Footnote 6) (Program and Statute of the SACP,...p 22). It is the communist view that the solution of this task must be undertaken by a broad national democratic front expressing the interests of the vast majority of Saudis on whom the ruling exploiter bloc is trying to keep the yoke of oppression.

We see the creation of such a front as a most vital necessity, as the decisive prerequisite for success. As far as we are concerned, it is not a temporary tactical slogan, but a firm strategic course: Only by following this course can one hope for victory.

The SACP sees the National Democratic Front as a union of political parties and trade union and other public organizations, as well as independent persons, on the basis of a national patriotic program in which each of the participants retains his organizational and ideological-political independence. Contradictions between them on secondary matters are perfectly natural and acceptable, as long as they do not stray beyond the bounds of patriotic unity.

Our party is prepared to make a worthy contribution to the National Democratic Front's activity. Its ability to continue and build up the struggle against the most brutal, reactionary, and stagnant regime is conditioned primarily by the fact that it relies on the will of the working class and the other working people and embodies their hopes and aspirations. At the same time, we realize that the party's strength and its consolidation depend not only on subjective factors, but also derive from the might and dimensions of the world revolutionary process. In this sense the party's strength lies in its internationalism, in the fact that it belongs to the international communist and workers movement. And in solving the task of gaining complete national liberation and carrying out the national democratic revolution, the SACP never loses sight of the ultimate goals common to all the Communists of the world -- the elimination of all forms of man's exploitation of man and all manifestations of class domination and oppression and the building of a society of socialism and communism.

COMMENTATORS VIEW SAUDI KING'S WASHINGTON VISIT

'U.S.-Israeli Diktat' Hit

PM201422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada dispatch under the "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Unchanged Stances"]

[Text] Cairo -- Commentators have been paying close attention to Saudi King Fahd's talks in Washington, which are now over. And that is not fortuitous. After all, this visit was the first by an Arab leader to the United States since Reagan's reelection. Judging by press reports, it was in fact undertaken to investigate the prospects of the U.S. Near East policy, including the possibility of any "new elements" emerging in Washington's approach to the main problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially the most important of them -- the Palestinian problem.

One must of course take into account the fact that this sounding out was undertaken by the leader of a state which they consider across the Atlantic to be "moderate" and "friendly." However, the fact that in questions of a Near East settlement Saudi Arabia is committed to the pan-Arab decision taken at the 1982 Fes conference gave considerable significance to the meetings in Washington.

What exactly are the results of these meetings? The communique issued on their conclusion, although it was called a "joint" communique, chiefly records the sides' independent viewpoints on the ways to resolve the crisis. It turns out from the communique that the notorious "Reagan plan," which was long ago rejected by the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, as an attempt to consolidate the fruits of Israeli aggression and prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their legitimate right to self-determination and the achievement of a just settlement of the crisis as a whole, was again put forward at the Washington talks as a counter to the "Fes plan" supported by Fahd.

Moreover, the document makes even clearer than before America's intention to push through its "initiative" by means of separate deals which weaken the Arabs and undermine the collective efforts aimed at establishing durable peace in the region, above all the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties. All this demonstrates not only serious divergences in the stances of Riyadh and Washington, but also the futility of hopes for any positive changes for the Arab countries in U.S. Near East policy.

There is another equally characteristic feature. During the Saudi King's visit to the United States, President R. Reagan stated that the United States must continue to concern itself with maintaining "Tel Aviv's qualitative superiority over the Arabs in the defense sphere." The Washington talks have thus shown once again that America's Near East course remains essentially unchanged and pursues the goal of imposing U.S.-Israeli diktat on the Arab countries.

'Anti-Arab Policy' Criticized

PM200951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[G. Musayelyan commentary: "Mirages Shot Down"]

[Text] On hot days, weird mirages rise above the burning sands. Where the sun has scorched all living things, there appears before the weary traveler a blue lake with shady palms or a long-awaited settlement. He who believes that the miracle is real risks death in the desert.

But political mirages are far more dangerous. They deceive not isolated travelers, but millions of people. One such illusion -- in which, it is true, fewer and fewer people in the Arab world now believe -- is that Washington will eventually play the promised role of "peacemaker" in the Near East. The visit to the United States by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, which has just ended, showed yet again that all the United States' good wishes and expatiations about its supposedly "balanced approach" to Israel and the Arab states are no more than a dangerous mirage.

King Fahd was ceremonially received in Washington. An artillery salute rang out at the White House and an honor guard and a large crowd of government employees were drawn up. Later, Secretary of State Shultz stated that "Saudi Arabia's prosperity is of vital importance for the United States," and, naturally, that this visit is the first by a foreign head of state to President Reagan since his election for a second term. But none of these words had any real content. And they were followed by gun canonades and Uzi submachine gun salvos in the Al-Biqa' Valley, southern Lebanon, and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

King Fahd's talks in Washington with R. Reagan, G. Shultz, and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger revealed major differences concerning ways of settling the Near East situation. The king sought from the U.S. Administration a "qualitatively new approach" and a revision of the current U.S. policy and insisted that a truly just solution is not possible without the full satisfaction of the legitimate interests and rights of the Arab people of Palestine. But Washington continued to cling stubbornly to the principle of separate deals, trying to show that the notorious Camp David accords and the so-called "Reagan plan," which, as is known, was rejected by the Arab states, should be adopted as the basis for the normalization of the situation in the region. At the talks the United States took into account first and foremost the interests of its "strategic ally" Israel, for which Washington is trying to choose a partner among the Arab countries for the next separate deal.

After the end of the visit a White House spokesman announced that the U.S. position "remained unchanged." Moreover official circles make it clear that Washington does not intend to give up trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to support the "Reagan plan" for the Near East put forward in September 1982 and the Camp David accords.

As is well known, there is growing support among the Arab countries for the Soviet proposal on the need to convene a representative international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties. The White House once again rejected this idea, which is backed by the vast majority of UN member states. This was confirmed, in particular, by R. Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

Another significant fact is that the State Department published an explanation of the term, used by the administration, "trustworthy Palestinians," whom Washington intends to choose for talks with Israel. It is clear from the explanation that what they mean is only those Palestinians whose candidacy "suits" Tel Aviv. Thus it is a question of the well-known position of the Reagan administration, which refuses to acknowledge the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people or their inalienable rights to national independence and the creation of their own state.

In general the talks showed convincingly that Washington still gambles mainly on Israel. At the same time the United States seeks to strengthen the tie with "moderate" Arab regimes. In this connection the administration displays particular interest in the Persian Gulf zone, where large U.S. naval formations are concentrated and U.S. military personnel are located.

One can therefore understand the conclusion drawn by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'I AL-'AMM, which writes: "The United States does not intend to change course. It will continue to pursue a clearly anti-Arab policy and concern itself only with Israel's interest, and not with a just settlement. Washington, the newspaper stresses, "has given the 'go-ahead' to Tel Aviv's aggressive designs which seriously threaten the region's peoples." Those are the true realities and political mirages in the Near East.

TASS CITES REPORT ON ISRAELI ATROCITY IN LEBANON

LD200941 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait February 20 TASS -- Israeli troops raided the Tibnin Village near Bint Jubayl in southern Lebanon and violently mistreated the population. They shot dead in the village square Muhammad Mahmud Heyrdar, one of the leaders of the Shi'ite Amala movement.

Reporting that atrocity, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA points out that the Israelis arrested 26 more members of the Amal movement and took them to an unknown destination.

PM131145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by A.I. Berezin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Mordovian CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow from Bamako after visiting the Republic of Mali at the invitation of the Mali People's Democratic Union.

PM151659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Colloquium"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Feb -- A colloquium on questions of the theory and practice of socialist orientation in Africa has been held in the capital of People's Congo. It was attended by representatives of the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT).

The meeting discussed questions pertaining to the developing countries' transition to socialism bypassing the capitalist stage, criticism of bourgeois and reformist concepts of socioeconomic development, the ideological struggle in Africa, and other problems.

Speaking at the final session, C. Goma-Foutou, secretary of the PCT Central Committee, noted that the theory of scientific socialism, which is being applied taking into account features specific to Congo, is the PCT's guiding ideology. He stressed that the regular scientific colloquiums are expanding the base of cooperation between the two parties.

C. Goma-Foutou expressed satisfaction with the colloquium's results. He noted the great importance of CPSU experience for the PCT, in particular the experience of socialist transformations in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics.

P. Nze, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the final session.

MB210630 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Statement by (Sergey Yidryn), Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries official, date and place not given -- recorded in Russian fading into Zulu translation]

[Text] [Begin (Yidryn) recording] The racists are continuing with their suppression of heroes of the liberation struggle. On 21 February, the leaders of the United Democratic Front [UDF] will be tried for treason. How have they committed this treason against the racist government? By speaking out against the country's apartheid laws, fighting against the oppression of the nonwhites and speaking out against the government's so-called new constitutional reforms. Do the so-called reforms deserve to be called new when they leave the majority of the people of South Africa out in the cold?

It is now 10 months since the blacks in South Africa started demonstrating against the government's disreputable reform laws. Those that dare to object are brutally suppressed by the Army and police. As a result, 200 have lost their lives, thousands have been injured or crippled for life, and thrown in jail.

The UDF supporters are fighting the forcible removal of blacks to bantustans, an action that makes black strangers in their own homeland and deprives them of their right to the land. Is it a crime to resist these atrocious acts? It is not the UDF leaders that are guilty of a crime in South Africa, but the apartheid government. That very government is oppressing thousands of people in that country, causing black people to be buried alive in the mines, giving free reign to the police and the Army against the people of Soweto, Sharpville, Crossroads, and other black townships during peaceful demonstrations. The criminal perpetrators are those who created apartheid in South Africa, who cause the jailing of thousands of antigovernment activists in that country.

The arrest and detention of the UDF leaders, the use of the police and Army to disrupt peaceful demonstrations by those who refuse to be shoved and pushed into bantustans and homelands, and the use of force such as took place at Crossroads cannot be ignored by the Soviet people. In the Soviet Union all people are equal, regardless of color or creed. We believe that this will always be true. Therefore, the people of the Soviet Union want the charges against the leaders of the UDF dropped and an end to the oppression of the peace-loving people of South Africa. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ADDRESSES MEETING ON DROUGHT

LD210355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A mass meeting has been held in Addis Ababa in support of a program to overcome the serious economic situation resulting from the unprecedented drought. This program was summarized by Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's leader, in his recent address to the nation.

[Begin Kraminov -- identified by caption -- recording over video showing people at Addis Ababa mass meeting] The essence of the appeal is as follows: to mobilize all forces for the struggle against the drought and its consequences while simultaneously resolving the tasks set by the current stage of the revolution. It is primarily a matter of assimilating the fertile but previously uncultivated lands and of voluntarily resettling people there from drought-stricken areas. Eighty percent of Ethiopia's population lives in hilly areas poorly suited to agriculture, while less than one-sixth of the country's fertile land is cultivated. Just 10 years ago, before the 1974 revolution, Ethiopia was a feudal state; even today most of Ethiopia is cultivated by hoe rather than plow. Even now the country is compelled to import produce from abroad.

Ethiopia has already begun to overcome this. A base is being set up to modernize agriculture. A tractor-assembly works was recently commissioned in the Ethiopian town of Nazret and twins of Belorussia tractors are coming off its assembly line. A large amount of modern agricultural equipment has been supplied by other socialist countries. GDR specialists are helping to set up cooperative farms and assimilate the fertile southern parts of the country, Cubans are participating in constructing roads and small irrigation installations, and Bulgarians are involved in setting up the agro-industrial complex.

Ethiopia is now setting about resolving its vitally important problems with the help of its friends and is making itself forever secure against such natural calamities as drought. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO INTERVIEW WITH EFE

PM201021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro Interview"]

[Text] Havana, 19 Feb -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has given an interview to the Spanish agency EFE. He devoted great attention to the problem of Latin America's foreign debt, which now amounts to \$400 billion, including the interest. The heavy financial burden, the Cuban leader noted, is in the long term fraught with the danger of total political destabilization, unpredictable consequences, and a social explosion. This huge debt is a threat to world peace. As for Cuba, together with other countries, it is prepared to make its contribution to the search for political solutions to the problems that have arisen.

The problems of development, F. Castro went on, can only be resolved in a situation of world peace. In order to preserve peace, it is necessary to reduce nuclear weapons, renounce their production, and renounce the "star wars" programs. Real actions are also needed to deliver hundreds of millions of people from poverty by utilizing the vast resources that are so absurdly being channeled into military spending today.

The Cuban leader criticized the EEC for its "selfish policy," protectionist measures, and dumping.

Concerning Cuban-U.S. relations, F. Castro noted that an important agreement was reached on Cuban emigres, which showed that even complex questions can be resolved if they are discussed seriously.

Speaking of the Nicaraguan situation, the Cuban leader warned that a U.S. military invasion of that country would be the "greatest madness" for the United States. However, in my view the United States does not intend either to hold serious talks or to support the efforts of the Contadora Group as long as it counts on destroying the Sandinist revolution from within. If it only embarked on the path of serious talks, then a solution would undoubtedly be found in accordance with the interests of both Nicaragua and the other Central American peoples and of the United States itself.

Concerning Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, F. Castro said that they are developing splendidly. These countries, he stressed, respect Cuba, which "does not fall to its knees, does not give up, and does not sell itself."

REASONS FOR U.S. OFFICIAL'S CHILE VISIT VIEWED

LD192203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1739 GMT 19 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin -- Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Excerpts] Since Saturday, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Motley has been in Chile, where he has just met with dictator Pinochet. My colleague Vitaliy Sobolev comments on this report:

Motley's visit reflects the mood of the U.S. Administration in connection with events in Chile, a mood that I would describe as close to panic. What instructions did Motley bring for Pinochet? To judge by reports in the U.S. press, these instructions were first and foremost to reach some agreement with the opposition.

It is not for nothing that Washington figures keep thinking about Nicaragua. Although the situation in Chile is currently markedly different from the one that prevailed in Nicaragua before the fall of Somoza, there are similarities. Somoza had virtually nobody to rely on. Even the upper levels of the local bourgeoisie were discontented with his rule, and that time the United States could not make up its mind to intervene directly in support of its protege as it had done on several previous occasions [word indistinct].

Pinochet's popularity at present is little better. His former supporters in the local bourgeoisie are now among the opposition. Of course, they are not thinking of a return to national unity. Latin American observers point out that it is actually the opposition right wing's recollection of the rule by the forces of the left that makes it possible for Pinochet to stay in power for the time being. There is not sufficient unity among the dictator's opponents.

Figures in Washington would like to make maximum use of this circumstance. Motley came in order to rejoin the hands of the dictator and his disappointed friends. Civil servants at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago are engaged in the same activity. They have received strict instructions from Washington.

It is still difficult to judge which of Pinochet's associates who have now turned away from him the Americans will manage to reconcile with the dictator. That evidently depends on what advance Pinochet makes to them. Washington repeats the word elections like an incantation. That was how the United States strengthened its influence in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. It is too early to say whether it will succeed in repeating a similar farce in Chile, but it can already be asserted that there is no form of staged liberalization that can help Pinochet feed the hungry, give work to the unemployed, and stop the decline of production in industry and agriculture, or indeed, save the bourgeoisie from bankruptcy.

The United States and other Western countries are only generous with their weapons and instructions. Moreover, practice has shown that loans do not change the situation, either. What is needed are profound transformations together with real democracy, which is so feared in the United States and for which the Chilean people are campaigning more and more resolutely.

CHILEAN CP OFFICIAL ON STRUGGLE AGAINST PINOCHET

LD152023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Political Commission]

[Text] Mass demonstrations against the Pinochet dictatorship continue in Chile. Comrade Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, speaks about the complicated situation in the country and the aims and tasks of progressive forces.

[Begin Teitelboim recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] A plenum of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee took place despite the cruel persecution by the dictatorship. Our party is a party of workers, peasants, urban and rural inhabitants, a party of the broad working masses, a party of the people of Chile. An analysis of the situation in the country was given at the plenum and tasks for 1985 defined, the final aim of which is to end Pinochet's tyranny. These tasks envisage both peaceful demonstrations and meetings, as well as very active resistance to the repressive actions of the fascist junta.

The wave of peoples' demonstrations against the dictatorship is growing in today's Chile. The holding of the next days of protest, which will end with a general national strike, is planned for March and April. Apart from demonstrations organized by political parties in the country, there are groups waging armed struggle such as the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. The armed resistance by this front's militia is a new form of struggle against the dictatorship. It is necessary to declare that all opposition forces are taking part in today's struggle against Pinochet's regime from the left-wing and center parties to the right-wing parties, the trade unions led by them, as well as women's and students' organizations. One can safely say that the whole country is against Pinochet's dictatorship.

Naturally, the world's progressive forces are on the side of the Chilean people. Only the dictatorship's godfather and benefactor, the United States, supports Pinochet. The U.S. State Department approved the recent changes in the Chilean Government, which signify further repressions, further bloody crimes. However, come what may, the people of Chile will achieve freedom and the restoration of democracy. They are ready to pay any price to achieve these goals. This is the decision of the entire Chilean people, and it is this decision that was adopted at the latest Chilean Communist Party Central Committee plenum. [end recording]

ARGENTINE PEACE GROUP MOVED BY CHERNENKO REPLY

LD161309 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires February 16 TASS -- All Argentine peace supporters have been deeply moved by Konstantin Chernenko's reply to the leaders of the movement "Los Cien, Para Seguir Viviendo" (The Appeal of 100 in the Name of Life), said Fanny Adelman, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina and vice-president of the Women's International Democratic Federation. She said Konstantin Chernenko's reply is especially important as nowadays the forces of imperialism are nudging the world towards a nuclear war that would be ruinous to all mankind. This document, she said, is a striking manifestation of the consistency of the peaceful policy conducted by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community which have over the 40 years that have passed since the victory over Hitlerite Germany frustrated the criminal intentions of the dark forces of reaction to kindle another world war. The Soviet Union's appeal for disarmament and a full ban on nuclear weapons has evoked the most ardent response from all progressive mankind.

Konstantin Chernenko, the newspaper QUE PASA said, has shown convincingly that the destinies of the world depend in a huge measure on the will and cohesive actions of the peoples which today both can and are called up to say a firm "No" to nuclear death and stop the insane arms race. The Soviet leader's message is a passionate call to continue active struggle for peace and disarmament, against the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

CANDIDATE GORBACHEV ADDRESSES KIEVSKIY VOTERS

PM201728 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 20 February Moscow meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug voters: "Following the Course of Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] The election campaign in our country is taking place in an atmosphere of great labor and political activeness. It graphically demonstrates the unbreakable unity of the party and people and the firm determination of Soviet people to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might through selfless labor. This was discussed at a 20 February meeting of Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug voters with RSFSR Supreme Soviet conditdate deputy Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The presidium included Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, Ye. K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov, leading production workers, party and soviet officials, scientists, and representatives of the public. The meeting was opened by Kiyevskiy Raykom First Secretary A.V. Korovitsyn.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, First Moscow Instrument-Building Plant adjuster I.N. Losev, described M. S. Gorbachev's life and urged the voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law; L.A. Fedorova, teacher at the No 5 School; and S.M. Bedin, USSR Ministry of the Food Industry party committee secretary. They gave assurances that the rayon's working people will devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to successfully completing the 5-year plan and giving a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

M.S. Gorbachev, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. More than 60 years ago in his famous speech "What Is Soviet Power," Vladimir Ilich Lenin spoke words whose significance is still great even today: "Soviet power is the path to socialism which has been found by the working masses and its therefore correct and therefore invincible."

By following this path, the speaker continued, our country has scaled enormous heights in its economic, social, and cultural development. Today Soviet power -- the power of working people and for working people -- is revealing its creative potential increasingly fully and successfully resolving the tasks of improving socialist society.

Precisely this determines the significance of the elections to the soviets. In preparing for them the CPSU again and again checks its political course against the very rich experience of the people, which is a vital necessity and a law of activity for the ruling party in a socialist country. Service of the people is the supreme point of all the work of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government.

The unity of the party and people and working people's ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy have been displayed with renewed force in the course of the election campaign.

It is the party which elaborates the political line of our society's development and ensures its cohesion, the strength of the Soviet multinational state, and purposefulness in the work of state and public organizations. The basis of all our successes is the living creativity of the people, the unity of the party's ranks, and the high responsibility and collectiveness of the work of the Central Committee and its Politburo, whose soul [dusha] is Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The nomination of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate deputy to the supreme soviets of the union republics at numerous meetings is a vivid expression of this unbreakable link between the party and people.

Soviet people rate highly Comrade K.U. Chernenko's multifaceted and fruitful activity in the top [vysshiy] posts in the party and Soviet state and his great contribution to the elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory and topical problems of communist building. Devotion to the cause of peace and communism, farsightedness and realism, exactingness and sensitivity are distinctive features inherent in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as a leader of the Leninist type.

Labor collectives in the capital, including in Kiyevskiy Rayon, are among the collectives that nominated Comrade K.U. Chernenko as candidate deputy to the supreme organ of state power in the RSFSR. Konstantin Ustinovich has asked that gratitude be expressed to you for this confidence and that cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the Communists and all working people of the rayon.

The election campaign is nearing its end. The best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, people of different nationalities, ages, and vocations, have been nominated as candidate deputies. Their meetings with voters demonstrate working people's extremely profound interest in the affairs of their state and their readiness to continue to work selflessly for the good of their great motherland. Soviet man's characteristic sense of being the master of the country, a sense born of socialist building, is expressed in the vigorous, businesslike nature of the election campaign.

It is both a great honor and a very great responsibility to be a people's deputy. I am well aware that I owe my nomination as candidate deputy to the prestige of the CPSU Central Committee and to the people's trust in the party's policy. I am deeply grateful for the trust, the warm reception, and the businesslike exhortations [naputstviya] that have been heard in this auditorium today.

The entire heroic path of the Land of the Soviets is linked with the party of Communists. The CPSU's ability to approach social problems creatively and realistically from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, to lead the masses confidently toward attaining new heights of social development, and to assume responsibility for the historical destiny of the country -- all this makes the Communist Party the guarantee of socialist progress.

This ability has again been displayed with the utmost force during the contemporary stage, during the implementation of the party's political course formulated by the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The time since the congress has been a time of extremely crucial decisions, of major economic developments [razrabotki], and of the implementation of important measures to further develop socialist democracy and improve the style and methods of organizational, ideological, and economic work.

On the party's initiative, large-scale programs such as the food program and the energy program have been formulated and are being implemented; the preparation of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere is being completed.

Economic experiments are expanding, and collective forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor are being developed. The school reform, which is a long-term social program in the sphere of training and education, is being implemented. A number of important measures to improve the activity of the press, the movies, and television, and to strengthen the material base of culture have been taken.

Today it is possible to conclude with complete justification, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, that the policy formulated by the party is producing fruitful results. In implementing the decisions of the 26th congress, the country has taken a significant step in economic, social, and cultural development. In the light of the exacerbation of the international situation, the Soviet state's defense might has been maintained at the proper level.

The last 2 years have brought a marked acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Thanks to the people's selfless labor and the vigorous measures that have been taken, it has been possible to improve the situation in the national economy. Average annual production growth rates in industry have increased by one-third. Changes for the better have emerged in the economy's qualitative characteristics.

The working people of the RSFSR are making a weighty contribution to the country's achievements. National income increased by 19 percent in the period between elections. Last year the entire increase in national income, and also the increase in industrial output and in the volume of construction and installation work and railroad transportation were obtained by means of improved labor productivity. This shows that Russia's economy is on the right path -- the path of intensification and efficiency.

The first results of the implementation of the food program are encouraging. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the country increased by 9 percent in 1983-1984 by comparison with the preceding 2 years, and an upsurge of stockraising and certain other sectors of the agro-industrial complex has emerged.

The economic progress has had a beneficial impact on Soviet people's living standard. Real incomes have increased and the supply of many types of industrial and food goods to the population has improved. The 5-year plan targets for the construction of housing and schools are being successfully fulfilled.

The development of the socioeconomic sphere is inseparable from the improvement of the political system and the deepening of our society's democratic principles. In order to make fuller use of the soviets' tremendous potential, their powers have been expanded and the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and monitoring is being implemented more consistently.

A characteristic feature of the past years is the greater attention paid to ideological and political education work and the further development of science and culture. These vital problems were examined at the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which demanded that party committees seek to ensure the unity of ideological, economic, and organizational efforts and the organic combination of our ideology's transforming power with the solution of economic and social tasks.

In short, much has been done, the speaker noted. Our successes are based on intense, selfless work by Communists, our heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. But it is not part of the party's traditions to flatter itself and rest on its laurels. Many unsolved problems remain.

The country has reached the most responsible heights of socioeconomic development.

As K.U. Chernenko emphasized, "We can and must MOVE FORWARD, GUIDED BY THE SUPREME AND MOST EXACTING IDEAS OF SOCIALISM ELABORATED BY SCIENTIFIC THEORY. [passage printed in boldface] This is the essence of the profound qualitative changes that are urgently needed in all spheres of our society's life."

This is the strategic aim that forms the foundation of all the party's work to prepare for the 27th congress. It will be a congress of enormous theoretical and political import. It has to adopt the new edition of the CPSU program and determine the main line of our long-term development.

Painstaking work is currently under way on the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000. It is these studies that are laying the foundations for our motherland's future and sketching the scientific, technical, economic, and social face with which the country will enter the 21st century.

A special place in the plans is occupied by questions connected with further increasing the people's prosperity and improving their material and spiritual living conditions. In this connection we are faced with the task of dynamically boosting production forces, renewing the material and technical base, intensifying the economy, and enhancing its efficiency. This is not a simple matter. It demands the maximum effort, the mobilization of the people's creative potential, the utilization of all social, ideological, and moral resources, and the enhancement of the responsibility of cadres at all levels.

The improvement of the economic machinery and the entire system of economic management and the implementation of a number of structural shifts in production are on the agenda. The solution of these tasks necessitates the faster development of science and technology and the introduction of their achievements into practice. To increase the pace of scientific and technical progress is an imperative command of the times. Something else is equally important -- to make efficient and thrifty use of everything that already exists.

Life shows that right now, using the same machine tools, the same equipment, and the identical land, it is possible to produce larger quantities of better quality output with less expenditure. Even though this conclusion is not new, it has not lost its topicality. It is important to study carefully time and again all the factors and all the components which ensure highly productive labor and to better think out the machinery for disseminating advanced experience. The causes of bad work by laggard enterprises and construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and planning and design organizations must be investigated with the utmost principledness. Vast reserves for our economy's development are contained here, and they must be brought into operation.

The main thing now, the candidate deputy stressed, is to be able to transfer the party's aims into the channel of practical solutions and real actions and persistently ensure their implementation. People judge the results of economic, organizational, and educational activity by the way major and minor problems are resolved and shortcomings are eliminated. This requires considerably greater organization, competence, and purposefulness.

It is a question of all cadres profoundly mastering the work style which has gone down in our party's history as Bolshevik professionalism -- the antithesis of paper-pushing and sessionmania, tripe, and formalism. Professionalism means initiative, responsibility, and the ability to carry out one's duties conscientiously, but often these qualities are lacking. The present year has shown this particularly graphically. In connection with the frosts, the situation in the production and consumer spheres in a number of regions of the country became difficult and a number of telegrams asking for help arrived at the center.

But a severe winter cannot be considered a surprise in our country and we prepare for it in good time. However, here and there people have become used to saying "maybe we will manage" in order to get by. If they do not manage, some superior will set things to rights. This dependence and negligence are intolerable.

The party Central Committee recently examined in detail the work of passenger transport and measures to be implemented by central organizations were defined. At the same time, many questions emerged which were the result of insufficient attention to local matters and the inability to organize affairs, to ensure precision in bus, streetcar, and trolleybus traffic, and to be concerned about cadres and strengthening the repair base. Yet this falls within the competence of local soviets, which are called upon to carry out the duties entrusted to them and exactly monitor and hold people responsible for the assigned task.

It is also apposite to return to the question of labor discipline and order. A considerable amount has been done in this direction recently and the results are obvious, but discipline and order are not needed for 1 day alone. They constitute an indispensable condition for steady work and the precise organization of production and leisure, which means the well-being of all society.

Our laws, morality, and ideology stand guard over this well-being, and if we encounter squandering of worktime and dereliction of professional and public duty, all measures of moral, legal, and economic influence must be used against this. Labor collectives are called upon to do a great deal here. There is no place better than the labor collective to see who takes what attitude to the job and who needs to be called to account and in what way.

At the same time leaders of enterprises, economic organizations, and local soviets must be concerned to create the conditions for highly productive labor and eliminate stoppages and distractions from work. In particular, it is necessary to put a stop to the attempts by certain service institutions to return to the old practice whereby working people had to take time off work to resolve everyday questions.

In increasing the prestige of honest labor it is important to conduct all management and education so that life itself is severe on those who would like to live better and work less, and sometimes even do nothing at all. Is this vital severity justified? Undoubtedly. It corresponds to the interests of all honest working people.

Describing the international situation, the candidate deputy noted that the past 4 decades without a world war are the result of major positive shifts in favor of socialism, freedom, democracy, and peace in the world arena and are to the historic credit of Soviet foreign policy and all peace-loving forces on earth.

The Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the international communist and workers movement are making a decisive contribution to the cause of maintaining peace. All the large-scale initiatives aimed at removing the threat of war, expanding international cooperation, and ending the arms race have proceeded and continue to proceed from them.

The Washington policy of confrontation clearly reveals the source of the war threat. It is being rejected increasingly actively by the peace-loving peoples as an alien and dangerous phenomenon. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "People are not just aware of the drama of our time, they realize increasingly clearly where the watershed lies between the two main political courses -- the policy of peace and the line of preparing for war." This inspires a sense of confidence and strengthens the conviction that mankind will succeed in curbing militarism.

Today the world's peoples are showing enormous interest in the forthcoming Geneva talks in the entire range of space and nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is going into the talks with a sincere desire to achieve concrete results. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the Washington administration's approach. On the eve of the talks, the United States has embarked on activity which sows doubts as to the American side's real intentions in agreeing to hold the Geneva talks. What can we say about this? One thing only: Calculations of this kind are mistaken. Indeed its very approach is unacceptable if there is seriously to be any question of reaching agreements. The world public expects Washington to take a constructive attitude toward the talks based on unswerving observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

While attaching great significance to the normalization of relations with the United States and to honest talks with it on all the topical problems of international life, at the same time, we never forget for a minute that the world is not limited to that country alone, but is a much bigger place. The Soviet Union has and does devote great and constant attention to its relations with all states that want peace and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Discussing the problem of European detente, the speaker stressed that Soviet people believe in the good sense of West Europeans and in their interest in preventing Europe, our common home, from being turned into a theater of military actions and a firing range for testing Pentagon doctrines of "limited" nuclear war. We are pleased to note the desire of many West European states for political dialogue. For its part, the USSR has been and remains attached to the policy of good-neighborly relations among all European states.

The speaker went on to dwell on some questions relating to the work of labor collectives in Moscow and in the capital's Kiyevskiy Rayon. Moscow is the cradle of many revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. It was here in 1905, as Lenin observed, that the Moscow workers' never-to-be-forgotten heroism set an example of struggle for all Russia's working people. It was here, at the walls of the capital, that the dawn of our victory broke over the snow covered fields of the Moscow region in the Great Patriotic War.

The victory that we won was not just a victory for our arms. It was a victory for the socialist way [stroy], for our economic and political system, for our ideology and morality. The war brought countless misfortunes, but it revealed with staggering force the unparalleled tenacity of the Soviet people's revolutionary spirit and their patriotism, courage, and mass heroism. The war showed what a people defending a righteous cause, their homeland, and their socialist gains are capable of.

In the hardest year, 1941, when the capital was under siege, several big units of people's volunteer militia were formed on the territory of Kiyevskiy Rayon alone. Together with Soviet Army soldiers, they barred the enemy's way at the point of his main strike and fought to the death in the most critical situations of the great battle for Moscow.

Some of those who took part in those memorable battles are present in this auditorium: Boris Mikhaylovich Vishnyakov and Sergey Vasilyevich Vasilyev. They have told me that they traveled the road of war from Moscow to Berlin and the Elbe in the ranks of the Kiyevskiy Rayon people's volunteer militia division, which later became a guards division. In warmly welcoming them here, we honor the accomplishment of all Moscow veterans, frontline heroes, and selfless workers in the rear -- the accomplishment of all who held nothing back to help the motherland in that dreadful hour: neither energies nor life itself, overcoming everything and winning victory!

Today, too, Muscovites are the initiators of many glorious deeds. Preparing for the forthcoming congress, the capital's working people are marching in the vanguard of competition to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan in a worthy fashion. They successfully fulfilled the plan targets and socialist pledges for last year and for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan as a whole.

A lot of good and interesting things are being done to Kiyevskiy Rayon's industrial and transportation enterprises, construction organizations, scientific institutions, and cultural and educational establishments. Last year they successfully fulfilled the production targets, and industry secured above-plan labor productivity growth and output cost reductions.

The militant vanguard of the capital's working people is its party organization. The Moscow Bolsheviks have written many glorious pages in the revolutionary biography of Lenin's party. In wartime trials and peaceful socialist building, they have always been and remain a reliable support for the Central Committee. Now the party organizations of Moscow, including the 60,000 Communists of Kiyevskiy Rayon, are rallying and mobilizing the working people to resolve new tasks in the capital's economic, social, and cultural development.

In conclusion, M.S. Gorbachev wished Muscovites new successes in their affairs, good health, and great personal happiness.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST ISSUE

PM201251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The third issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial on "Democracy and Discipline."

K.U. Chernenko's messages to readers of the magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ and to French readers and his answers to the Canadian student L. Piroux and to S. Loory, correspondent for the American CNN television company, are published.

The section "Toward the 27th Party Congress" includes the following articles: "At the Front Line of Science and Technology," by V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and "Planned Pricing: Means of Improvement," by N. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices.

Under the rubric "For Our Soviet Motherland," an article is published by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, entitled "The Superiority of Soviet Military Science and Soviet Military Art -- One of the Most Important Factors in the Great Patriotic War Victory."

The journal carries the following articles: "The Artist's Responsible Mission," by B. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts; "The Revolution Chord of the Era," by M. Theodorakis; "The Legacy of Yalta and Today," by V. Nekrasov; "In the Land of Friends," by B. Arkhipov and L. Golovanov; and a review by N. Kuzmin, under the heading "In the Vanguard of the Working People," of I.V. Kapitonov's book "Selected Speeches and Articles."

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY

PM181442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Following a Course of Creativity: On the Publication of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Book 'Following the Path of Improving Developed Socialism'"]

[Text] Every major historical milestone sets new tasks for our party and Soviet society. Taking into account the unique features of those tasks and elaborating an appropriate strategy and tactics for further progress -- in Lenin's words, herein lie "all the difficulty of politics and all the art of politics." (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 104)

The party has given a precise and meaningful definition of the essence of the period we are now living through as the beginning of a major, complex turn toward the resolution of the tasks of improving the socialism we have built. This profound formulation and the Marxist-Leninist concept of developed socialism, elaborated by the CPSU, have become the political, ideological, theoretical, and methodological basis of the Soviet people's tremendous creative work. In the year since the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our country has taken a new step forward along the path of strengthening its economic and defense might, increasing the people's prosperity, developing socialist democracy, and consolidating socialism's positions in the world arena. The content of this giant task and the energy of the party's creative thought as it approaches its 27th congress are vividly reflected in the book by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "Following the Path of Improving Developed Socialism" ["Po Puti Sovershenstvovaniya Razvitogo Sotsializma"], published by the Political Literature Publishing House. The anthology includes his speeches, articles, and other materials from the period since February 1984.

This period is characterized by a considerable increase in the party's theoretical work aimed at providing a scientifically substantiated definition of the level of socio-economic maturity achieved by our society and, on this basis, creatively renewing the party's strategy and tactics, taking account of both the immediate future and the communist long-term future.

The main conclusion, the author notes, "is that before resolving tasks directly connected with the building of communism, it is necessary to pass through the historically lengthy stage of developed socialism". (p 375) This conclusion reflects the creative, sober approach to our affairs -- an approach which does not tolerate a hint of utopianism -- which has become firmly established in the party. Not for nothing did V.I. Lenin define the methodology adopted by Communists as the revolutionary dialectic of Marxist realism. (Vol 11, p 137) The party orients us toward the realistic assessment of both our tremendous achievements and of the shortcomings which exist, neither exaggerating nor minimizing the significance of either and urging us toward the appropriate practical actions. This approach also determines the essence of the new work now under way on the new edition of the party program, which will be submitted for discussion by the 27th congress.

Analyzing the nature of the profound qualitative changes in all spheres of our life, the author shows that the Soviet land has firmly and confidently taken the first very important steps along the path of the all-around, planned improvement of our society. Today we have reached heights from which we can and must advance, orienting ourselves toward the highest, most exacting ideas of socialism elaborated by scientific theory.

The idea of improving developed socialism must determine our whole way of thinking and acting in connection with the resolution of economic problems. It is a question of organically combining the soberness of purely economic calculations with broad political vision and with the ability to generalize and express that which is most important in forming both today's reality and the future of the Soviet economy. The book convincingly shows that our economy has well and truly reached the stage where qualitative developments and changes have become imperative.

To mobilize the organizational efforts and material resources necessary for the speediest technical retooling of the entire national economy and the rapid assimilation of the most progressive technologies into production -- that is the first obvious thing that must be done to bring about the qualitative transformation of production forces. In turn, the success of this work requires corresponding changes in production relations. The improvement of these relations includes the active dissemination of the team contract, the organization of agro-industrial complexes, the deeper penetration of autonomous financing, and those major innovations, still at the research stage, which are called upon to establish in all sectors of production activity two indissolubly linked principles -- greater autonomy and greater responsibility.

Only highly productive machinery augmented by a universal economic interest in its use can make the urgent economic breakthrough a reality and reveal the advantages of the socialist organization of production with new force. Here it must be clearly seen that the country's further economic progress critically depends on how the available resources are used and on the ability to bring into play the tremendous creative forces inherent in the very nature of developed socialism. "These forces are such that today they enable us -- or rather oblige us -- to set ourselves a task of great, programmatic significance: to ensure that the country reaches the world's highest level of productivity of social labor." (p 385) Our plans and concrete economic decisions must conform to this task and enter the consciousness of every working person.

The effectiveness of all efforts in the economic sphere is the result of the nationwide support and enthusiasm with which the Soviet people greet the measures elaborated by the party. This support was granted to the struggle launched on the party's initiative to strengthen labor, production, plan, and state discipline and increase everyone's sense of responsibility. What has been done here has had a beneficial effect on our public life and production affairs. Thus, the last 2 years have been marked by positive developments in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy. Naturally, the more purposeful, practical work of party organizations and soviet and state organs centrally and locally in the leadership of the economy has also played a part.

Today, Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, it is necessary, by joint efforts, not only to consolidate the positive developments in the economy, but to augment them. To this end, those who still lag behind must catch up, those who are coping with the plan must try to match the frontrunners, and those who are ahead must not slacken the pace.

One of today's priority tasks is to save material resources, for which a fundamentally new approach is needed. After all, savings are not some kind of supplement to constantly growing and seemingly inexhaustible resources, but a most important source of production growth. This also fully applies to the rational utilization of labor. That is the demand of the day, the demand of the intensification of production.

The basis of our production successes is concern for people and for creating suitable conditions for their work and life and for further cultural development.

The book shows the beneficial changes in the Soviet people's living standard and analyzes questions connected with the fulfillment of the USSR food program, the social transformation of the countryside, and the improvement of supplies of industrial goods and services to the population.

Of course, the author notes, the concept of "living better" should not be interpreted in a one-sided way as amounting solely to higher wages and a higher level of consumption. There is no denying that the material aspect of the matter is very important, but it is by no means all that goes to make up a person's life in a socialist society. He values assets of a spiritual, moral, and psychological nature as much as, if not more than, material benefits. Of course, our basic rule remains in force: In order to live better, it is necessary to work better. But the converse is also true: In order to work better, it is necessary to live better.

Regarding the development of Soviet society as a movement toward the full implementation of the socialist ideal, the party strives to ensure that social relations are everywhere strictly in accordance with the principle of social justice inherent in socialism. This means not only the high degree of equality which is attainable only in socialist conditions, but also the consistent implementation of socialism's basic principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor."

Our supreme goal, as the book convincingly shows, was and is the all-around development of the individual. This is the strategic guideline which the party follows in displaying tireless concern for the young generation. The reform of general educational and vocational schools is ultimately aimed at ensuring that each new generation of Soviet people rises to a higher level of education and general culture, professional skills, and civic activeness.

Within the framework of the improvement of social relations, the book analyzes the processes leading to the formation of a classless socialist society and the prosperity and coming together of nations. Society's firm ideological, political, and social unity and the rallying of the people around the party, the author notes, are inconceivable without a firm mastery, on the part of the working people, of the ideology and morality of the working class and a profound understanding of CPSU policy.

Today more than ever, successes in the party leadership of society depend on the strengthening of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic work. The party sees a tremendous advantage of our system and a mighty source of the masses' labor and social activeness in the combination of the latest ideas of the scientific theory of socialism with the people's conscious creativity. It is therefore absolutely necessary to develop in every Soviet person a clear understanding of the scale and complexity of the tasks ahead and the willingness and ability to fulfill them. The mastery by all the working people of the party's innovative, profoundly creative conclusions and principles basically means a reorientation of public consciousness. Here extremely great significance is attached to ideological and political education work. The book analyzes in detail what has been done in this sphere since the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, uncovers the unresolved problems, and focuses attention on how to make fuller use of the active, transforming force of ideology in the implementation of economic and social tasks and the communist education of the working people.

The improvement of all aspects and facets of developed socialism is indivisible from the greatest possible development of the tremendous potential for the people's socialist self-management. The party has a vital interest in ensuring that our democratic system broadly expresses the interests of all society's classes and social groups, opens up still greater scope for independent activity and initiative by the people, and contributes to the lofty goal of ensuring direct participation by everyone in the management of state and public affairs.

The book draws attention to the improvement of the work of the soviets as a reserve for stepping up the masses' activity and improving democracy. We must constantly strive to ensure, the author notes, that the full power of the soviets enshrined in the Constitution is constantly expressed everywhere both in the content and in the style of their activity. Under the determining influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the potential of the Soviet people's power has begun to be realized more effectively. This is indicated in particular by the scope of the current election campaign.

Our democracy gives everyone the right and makes it everyone's duty to show himself to be an active master of the country. Here the center of gravity is shifting increasingly toward the full, consistent realization of the broad rights with which the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, people's control, labor collectives, and all the components of our democratic system are invested.

The deepening of socialist democracy is closely associated with the growth of the Communist Party's leading role. This is a single, integrated, law-governed process. The party sees the way to increase the effectiveness of leadership not in narrowing its range and cutting it off from economic affairs, but in improving the methods of political influence on the development of the economy, social relations, democracy, and culture. It implements its leading role through the elaboration of the key avenues of socioeconomic policy, the monitoring of its implementation, and the selection and placing of cadres, through the Communists. Economic affairs, political methods -- that is the formula for party leadership of the economy, the author notes. This formula is essentially applicable to the CPSU's activity in all sectors of socialist building.

The party also influences the development of society and the whole social atmosphere by the organization of its own work, the maturity of intraparty relations, and the leadership style. Leninist norms and principles, above all the principle of democratic centralism, are very important guidelines for improving the life of party organizations.

Improving intraparty relations means establishing in every party organization an atmosphere of the creative quest and a businesslike and principled approach, developing criticism and self-criticism, and combating manifestations of laxity and formalism. It also means implementing a consistent cadre policy which accords with today's high demands. Here, the author notes, calm, thoughtful work which takes a long-term view is necessary. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely combat all kinds of abuses of official positions. No indulgence can be tolerated here. This is a political question, a question of the party's prestige and the masses' confidence.

The prospects for our forward movement depend directly on whether we succeed in defending peace on the planet. The book devotes much space to questions of the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- an honest, consistent, assertive class policy to which vacillations based on short-term advantage are alien.

History has entrusted socialism with an exceptionally difficult and important mission: to prevent a new war and lower the temperature of the arms race. Socialism is fulfilling this mission with honor. Attempts by imperialist politicians to restrict the international influence of the socialist countries and weaken their unity and cohesion are futile. The anthology notes the tremendous significance of the steps taken recently to launch a qualitatively new stage in the economic cooperation and socialist integration of the fraternal countries and consolidate their alliance within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization.

Our course is invariably one of solidarity with the struggle of the liberated countries' peoples for independence and progress and against imperialism's encroachments on freedom and genuinely democratic development, solidarity with the mass social movements of working people in the capitalist countries for peace, democracy, and socialism.

In the present tense international situation the most pressing task for all mankind is to eliminate the nuclear threat. The USSR is doing everything in its power to this end, the book notes. Graphic evidence of this can be found in its initiative which made it possible to reach agreement with the United States on the start of new Soviet-American talks on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space arms. Much now depends on whether Washington displays an honest, constructive approach to the talks. The Soviet Union will not hold things up.

In these alarming days, the peoples of the world are becoming increasingly aware of where the watershed lies between the two basic policy courses -- the policy of peace and the line of preparing for war. The peoples and governments resolutely call for the improvement of the international situation, an end to the arms race, peace in space, and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The book "Following the Path of Improving Developed Socialism" has come out in a crucial period packed with important political events. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress give a special meaning to all our deeds today. The party is approaching its next congress with new achievements, carrying out a searching review of the work of every party organization and every Communist. In this great, multifaceted work Comrade K.U. Chernenko's book gives reliable help and guidance into action.

AFP: DISSIDENTS REAP PENALTIES FOR DISAGREEMENT

Jailed, 'Enlisted by Force'

AU151839 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 15 (AFP) -- An illegal Soviet pacifist group, the Movement for the Establishment of Confidence Between the Soviet Union and the United States, today called on the official Soviet Peace Committee to organise a demonstration on behalf of two jailed members of the dissident group.

In a petition to Peace Committee Chairman Yuriy Zhukov that was made available to the Western press today, 10 members of the banned group called for a joint rally to seek the release of movement members Aleksander Shatravka and Nikolay Khramov.

Mr. Shatravka was jailed for three years in June 1983 for distributing leaflets that called on the Soviet Union and the United States to destroy their respective nuclear arsenals. The group said that after he attempted to commit suicide last summer, Mr. Shatravka was transferred to a psychiatric hospital and then placed in solidarity confinement. The dissidents said Mr. Khramov refused to join the army as a conscientious objector, but was "enlisted by force" and sent to the Chinese border.

They said the health of both men was "directly threatened" and called on Mr. Zhukov to organize a demonstration on their behalf. The petition also called on pacifists in the West to establish contacts with peace campaigners in the Eastern bloc.

Arrested, Imprisoned

AU201743 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 20 (AFP) -- The daughter of two dissident writers, Felix Svetov and Zoya Krakhmalnikova, has expressed concern about the condition of her parents, in a letter addressed to bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church, A copy of the letter reached Western correspondents here today.

Mr. Svetov, aged 57, former literary critic for the NOVYY MIR magazine, was expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union in March, 1980 for defending Andrey Sakharov. Mr. Svetov was arrested on January 25. His wife Zoya Krakhmalnikova was sentenced to one year's imprisonment to be followed by five year's internal exile, having been charged with spreading anti-Soviet propaganda. Both are members of the Russian Orthodox Church,

Mrs Krakhmalnikova was accused of writing a collection of "anti-Soviet" articles under the title of "Hope" which were sent to Western countries.

Their daughter, Zova Svetova, said her father had never done anything reprehensible. "His books and his articles are to the glory of Christ and it is impossible to find any political motivation in them," she said.

Not Permitted To Emigrate

AU171805 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Two Jewish dissidents who have been refused permission to emigrate are being harassed by the Leningrad authorities, friends of the dissidents said today.

Mikhail Tsilin was summoned for questioning last week after he refused to open the door of his apartment to police, while the telephone line of another dissident, Boris Elkin, was cut off, they said. Last year, Mr. Elkin, with a number of other Jewish dissidents, signed a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking him to back their emigration request.

The number of Soviet Jews who have been given visas to emigrate to Israel fell to 600 last year, from 51,328 in 1979.

BRIEFS

NEW CENTRAL PAPERS BEAM -- Assembly of equipment to print central and oblast newspapers by progressive offset method began at a new production building of the Kaliningradskaya Pravda Publishing House. This method will be used to print KALININGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, KALININGRADSKIY KOMSOMOLETS, and MAYAK. Next year our publishing house will print central newspapers. Imprints of the newspaper pages will be received with the aid of special equipment from Moscow via the communication satellite. This will enable the Kaliningrad inhabitants to obtain central newspapers on the morning of their publication day in the capital. [Text] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 85 LD]

1985 SPRING FIELD WORK RESOLUTION REPORTED

PM191556 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed IZVESTIYA "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] On Preparing for the 1985 Spring Field Work

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparing and Carrying Out Spring Field Work in 1985."

The union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, and agro-industrial associations have been set the task of ensuring that, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, they perform the spring field work in 1985 in an organized manner and to a high agrotechnical standard. In this connection they must:

Take additional measures to fully provide kolkhozes and sovkhoses with high-quality seeds and planting stock, to complete preparation for the operation of the machinery and tractor pool in good time, and to staff the farms with machines operator cadres;

Carry out work in good time on the repair and cleaning of land reclamation networks and installations, the repair of sprinklers and irrigation machinery, and power pump equipment;

Ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set for the supply of equipments, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, fuel, and lubricants to agriculture and seek out additional opportunities for expediting deliveries of material and technical facilities for the spring sowing for the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses out of the resources allocated to them;

Implementing measures on kolkhozes and sovkhoses to enhance the efficiency of the tractor pool, organic and mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, and other material resources.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture must ensure that farms which raise agricultural crops using industrial and intensive methods and which use programming for harvests of irrigated land are supplied with the necessary equipment, seeds, fertilizers, and other material and technical resources and, before the start of field work, they must widely launch the training of machine operators and agricultural specialists in the means of cultivating agricultural crops using these methods.

The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms, and agro-industrial associations have been instructed to take immediate steps to accelerate the shipment of fuel and lubricants to farms with a view to creating the necessary stocks of petroleum products on every kolkhoz and sovkhos before the start of field work, implementing specific measures to improve the accounting and economical expenditure of fuel and lubricants, and resolutely halting the squandering and misuse of petroleum products.

Targets have been set for expediting the delivery in the first quarter (before 20 March) of spare parts, truck and tractor electrical equipment, industrial rubber articles, sprocket chains, and ball bearings for the needs of agriculture and the water economy. Special attention has been drawn to the need for the even delivery of spare parts throughout the republics, krais, and oblasts.

The industrial ministries have also been set targets for the additional production of spare parts for tractors, trucks, and agricultural machinery, equipment, materials, and subassemblies and their delivery to agriculture.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet must ensure the priority supply of cars, ships, and containers for loading seeds, machinery, equipment, spare parts, tires, rolled metal, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, feed salt, pesticides, and other articles and materials necessary for preparing and performing spring field work, and they must establish control over the movement of trains and ships with freight being dispatched to agriculture and the construction of irrigation and drainage systems.

The procedure which has been in operation in previous years for enlisting tractor drivers and machine operators from industrial, transport, and other enterprises and from institutions and organizations for spring field work on kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises experiencing a shortage of machine operators has been retained, exceptionally, for 1985.

The union republic councils of ministers must enhance their exactingness toward the leaders of republic ministries and departments, agro-industrial associations, and kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their personal responsibility for implementing measures for the timely preparation and successful execution of the spring sowing.

The USSR People's Control Committee has been instructed to establish control over the fulfillment of the targets envisaged by the resolution.

CSA LIVESTOCK WINTERING DATA SUMMARIZED

LD210040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration summed up data on the progress of wintering on farms. The data show that livestock productivity in the country as a whole is continuing to increase. Positive tendencies, which have been visible in livestock raising since the inception of implementation of the food program, are being consolidated. By 15 February, compared with the same period last year, procurement of livestock had increased by 9 percent, and of milk by 1 percent. On the farms real prerequisites exist for the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter for all types of produce.

However, the wintering, as specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture note, commenting at our request on the statistical data, is being carried out in the various regions of the country with widely varying degrees of organization. If in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldavia, and several other republics livestock raisers are working in a steady fashion, irrespective of the various surprises in the weather, with which the present winter has been so liberal, in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Tajikistan the farms have permitted a fall in milk production. The productivity of the dairy herd has also fallen in certain oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. Analysis shows that this has come about principally in those places where little attention is paid to the preparation of feed.

In Kemerovo Oblast, for example, only 78 percent of major mechanized feed workshops are operating at present; in Yaroslavl Oblast, only 86 percent, and in Novosibirsk Oblast, 87 percent. This means that tens of thousands of animals receive unprepared feed, hence not only the low yield of the feed, but also its significant wastage.

Today's idle-standing by feed workshops may have particularly acute effects at the end of the wintering period, when stocks of forage begin to run out. After all, in most regions of the country, another 3 months of stall-feeding of livestock lie ahead.

NEW RYE STRAIN PROVES ITSELF IN COLD WEATHER

LD181604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Novosibirsk, 18 Feb (TASS) -- The unusually cold weather, even by Siberian standards, this winter has not damaged plantings of the new winter rye strain, "Sibirskaya Kormovaya." In six zones of a vast territory where the new product of scientists of Novosibirsk Academic Township has been allocated, the winter-proof grade successfully withstood frosts of 50 degrees centigrade.

"Sibirskaya Kormovaya" is able to make better use of the brief prewinter period to prepare for the onset of the frosts. This quality was given to it by scientists of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics by the method of complex hybridization from numerous strains and forms, collected during an expedition to East Siberian agricultural regions. Synthesized in "Sibirskaya Kormovaya" are other valuable farm qualities contained individually in the original forms -- succulent stem, high yield, higher protein content.

The crop is for fodder -- green feed, haylage, hay, and preparation of hay meal and granules for stock farms. It is harvested in two ways. First, in the green form (before ears have formed), it is mown for feed. And after the secondary growth of the stems, it is reaped a second time -- for seed. Testing of the new strain of rye for endurance to winter has been carried out in Central Yakutia, one of the coldest regions of Siberia.

"Sibirskaya Kormovaya" has been grown under the "Sibir" science program, one of the tasks of which is to enhance the efficiency of agriculture of the zone, and the movement of traditional crops to the north. The "Sibir" program has developed the first Siberian "Albidum-12" winter wheat, a corn hybrid ripening at the sprightly rate of 100 days, and fruits, berries, and vegetables adapted to the cold and short summers. This work enables agricultural enterprises to be developed in new areas, in the Baykal-Amur railway zone, the West Siberian oil and gas complex, and industrial centers of East Siberia where many products have to be brought from southern regions.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MILITARY CAREER

LD161847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] In the life of every young person there comes that moment when he has to make a choice for himself what career to follow, what to devote his life to? We should like those whose choice is a military career to listen today. At the microphone is Army General Ivanovich Shkadov, Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR deputy defense minister.

I am aiming in this address to speak mainly to young people who are on the verge of making a career choice and to talk briefly about careers as an officer in the Soviet Army and Navy. Our officers are flesh and blood of the Soviet people. Let us recall the words uttered by the great Lenin back of the dawn of Soviet power: In building a new army we should take our commanding officers only from the people. Only Red officers will enjoy authority among the soldiery and be able to consolidate our Army and socialism.

Officers in the Soviet Armed Forces have demonstrated in reality the correctness of Lenin's blueprint. During the years of the Great Patriotic War -- the 40th anniversary of which we are preparing to celebrate in solemn fashion -- hundreds of thousands of them were awarded orders and medals, while some 7,500 members of the officer corps of the Armed Forces were honored with the homeland's highest distinction -- the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Now in peacetime, military service requires from an officer boundless devotion to the homeland, a lofty ideological temperament, valor, steadfastness, selflessness, and high professional competence. Nowadays too, officers in the Soviet Armed Forces accomplish heroic feats. The Gold Star has been awarded in recent years to Colonel (Zhukov), Captain (1st Grade) (Kuvertskiy), Guards Colonel (Yuriy Kuznetsov), Major (Ruslan Aushel), Major (Aleksandr Solovyanov), Captain (Nabiakhramov), and other Soviet servicemen. The profession of officer is rightly regarded as heroic, and for this reason it is one of the most respected professions among our people.

You, the young people of today, are a fortunate generation. Every year hundreds of educational establishments throw open their doors to you. They include military schools and institutes and military faculties at civilian higher educational establishments. They provide the opportunity to acquire any of the military specialties available in the armed forces, to choose the one to which the young man is most inclined. Life and service are varied and attractive for an all-arms commander. His role in modern combat has grown immeasurably, for present-day motor-rifle subunits and units are equipped with powerful modern equipment and complex technology. Young men can train as an all-arms commander, with an engineering diploma, at the Moscow Verkhovnyy Soviet RSFSR, Red Banner Higher All-Arms Command School decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution; at the Alma-Ata ("Marshal Sovetskogo Soyuz Ivan Stepanovich Konev") Higher All-Arms Command School; at the Baku Verkhovnyy Sovet Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR Higher All-Arms Command School; at the Leningrad Sergey Mironovich Kirov, Twice Red Banner Higher All-Arms Command School; at Omsk Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, Twice Red Banner Higher All-Arms Command School; and at other higher educational establishments.

No less interesting is a career as a tank officer, controlling fearsome combat machines combining lightning speed with mighty armor and firepower. Blagoveshchensk Marshal Sovetskogo Soyuz Beretskiy, Red Banner Higher Tank Command School; Kazan Prezidium Verkhovnogo Soveta Tatarskoy ASSR, Red Banner Higher Tank Command School; Tashkent (Dvazhdy Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz Marshal Bronetankovykh Voysk Rybalko) Higher Tank Command School decorated with the Order of Lenin: In the Armed Forces there are quite a number of training schools where young men can become members of the glorious tank troops.

Modern artillery has great firepower, and a strike by rocket troops is undeflectable. Rocket and artillery officers are trained by military training schools in Leningrad and Odessa, Penza and Tula, Rostov-na-Donu, Kazan, and other towns. Political worker officers, with higher military-political education for the branches of the Armed Forces and ranks of troops, are trained at higher military-political training schools in Novosibirsk, Kiev, Minsk, and several other towns. Airmen are known among the people as the homeland's glorious falcons. Air Force pilot engineers and navigator engineers are trained at higher Air Force training schools in Voroshilovgrad, Armavir, Balashov, Yeysk, Irkutsk, Volgograd, Kharkov, and other places. On the seas and oceans Soviet sailors keep their combat watch. Naval training schools train officers who afterward serve in various command and engineering posts in our glorious Navy.

Other military training schools provide training for future communications and chemical engineers, military engineers and technicians -- people of the most varied military specialties. At military training schools and institutes students learn about social science to the same extent as in the programs as the country's higher educational establishments; about military technology, as well as mastering the tactics of its use in combat; and go deeply into higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, electronics, aerodynamics, and radio technology. They are taught by a remarkable staff of professors and teachers and by a large detachment of doctors and candidates in science.

Young men wishing to become officers may find out full details of acceptance to military teaching establishments and of living and studying conditions there from local military commissariats, directly from the training schools, or from the press.

The image of the Soviet officer is, for our young people, one of valor and steadfastness, of boundless devotion to the party and the people. Every young person who enrolls at a military training school in the year of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory and then becomes an officer can rightfully take pride in the career he has chosen. This is a logical pride, the pride of a person who has chosen to devote his life to the honorable and noble cause of defending with arms our beloved homeland.

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF NAVY PERSONNEL

PM191532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Second Edition p 2

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain 1st Rank A. Zlydnev: "Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference of senior Navy personnel has been held in Leningrad. It was devoted to the CPSU's organizational and political work during the Great Patriotic War and its outstanding role in mobilizing the Soviet people to crush Hitlerite fascism. The keynote speech at the conference was delivered by Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, and reports were read by Comrades L. Mizin, V. Samoylov, V. Ponikarovskiy, V. Budeyev, R. Likhovonin, A. Slavskiy, and S. Lisin. During the conference there was an exchange of experience of work by commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations to educate servicemen in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces.

Addressing the conference, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, Navy commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, dwelt on the main tasks of senior Navy personnel in the period of preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory and the 27th CPSU Congress.